

... BASEMENT ...

3 cases fine Gold Band Cups and Saucers, sold everywhere for 20c, this week 10c.

225 dozen China Bread and Butter Plates, assorted decorations, all worth \$2.00 doz., price will be 10c each.

48 fine 101 piece China Dinner Sets, worth anywhere and every where \$22.50, price this week \$16.

300 Decorated Cuspadores, worth, and sold by small dealers at 50c, our price 25c each.

100 handsomely decorated Vase Lamps, with shades to match, worth \$1.50, at 89c each.

116 fine Brass Banquet Lamps, central draft burner, silk shade, any color, worth \$3.50, at only \$1.98 each.

10 gross Cut Glass Pepper and Salts, triple plated, silver top, easily worth 50c, only 25c each.

On sale, a most elegant line of Dolls, Toys, Games, etc., at our own popular prices

SECOND FLOOR.

100 pairs 10-4 all wool grey Blankets at \$1.50; you will admit their value is \$3.00 per pair.

114 pairs all wool white Blankets, greatest value ever offered at \$2.75 per pair.

1 case 11-4 California lambs wool Blankets at \$7.50, \$10 is the manufacturers price.

10 doz. large size bed Comforts at 75c each. The same values usually cost \$1.25.

123 extra large Comforts covered with good quality silkoline, filled with white carded cotton, the same weight and gives as much warmth as an eider-down, only \$1.75 each.

29 pieces grey skirt flannels, all wool, only 15c per yard.

18 doz. Balmoral Skirt Patterns, 2 1/2 yards by 42 inches long, pure wool in all colors at 69c each.

48 pieces school boy Jeans 25c value for tomorrow only 19c per yard.

100 pairs Pepperell mills sheets bleached, 9-4 size, only \$1.00 per pair.

150 pairs Pepperell mills Pillow Cases 1 yard in length at 20c per pair.

1200 yards dark outtings, the thing so much used for house dresses, for less than the cost of manufacturing the goods, only 7 1/2c per yard.

2 cases 33 inch dress Cambries, cost even before the advance in price of cotton goods 12 1/2c, are marked for Monday, 10c per yard.

55 pieces French Satines in dark colors at 10c per yard.

One lot of about 1500 yards imported Piques fleece lined at 12 1/2c per yard.

300 pairs men's satin calf bal Shoes, plain and cap toe, only \$1.50 pair.

1000 pairs ladies' button Boots, best make, worth \$3.00 a pair, a leader at \$2.00.

500 pairs men's genuine handsewed bal Shoes, all style lasts, only \$3.00 pair.

100 boy's double breasted Cheviot and fancy Suits, Cassimere have been selling at \$6.00 and \$7.00, now to go at \$2.63 suit.

\$1,500 worth of boy's Clothing at less than one-third real value.

347 pairs ladies' button Boots, all style lasts, worth \$1.50, at only \$1.00 per pair.

593 pairs ladies' vici kid button Boots, opera and common sense, cheap at \$2.00, only \$1.35 pair.



"Everybody wants a Baby."
"BABY" SEWING MACHINE
Simple, Strong, Practical, Cheap.
A Child Can Operate It.
The "Baby" is a perfect little Sewing Machine, warranted to do good sewing. It uses regular Wilcox & Gibbs needles and regular machine thread—No. 80 thread is recommended. Silk thread works beautifully. The machine has a Finger Protector, which makes it absolutely impossible to get the hand caught in the needle. Sent complete, in a wooden box, with thread, needle, cloth and everything necessary to commence sewing as soon as received. Full directions in each box. Weights less than two pounds. Can be carried in a small trache and used anywhere. Unsolicited testimonials from thousands of happy people. The success and popularity of the "Baby." Keep up with the procession and send your order at once.

To introduce these Machines the price will be only \$2.50
The People's Popular Money Savers, Atlanta, Ga.



Eager to make this the Grandest Sales-Week in the history of their business, present for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday values that cannot be approached by any store in America. The items mentioned here serve only as an index to the thousands of Bargains that await your coming.

... FIRST FLOOR ...

A lot of iridescent figured Taffeta Silks, worth \$1.25 at 75c.

10 pieces black figured and plain Mohair Dress Goods, formerly 65c, now 39c.

100 pieces evening shade Taffeta and brocaded Satins, cheap at \$1.00, only 69c.

10 pieces 54 inch black Wide Wale Diagonals, were \$1.25, only 89c now.

59 pieces striped and figured Taffeta Glace Silks, worth \$1.00 if anything, only 63c yard.

40 pieces all wool black Serges and Henriettas, worth 50c, only 25c yard.

40 pieces clan and tartan Plaids, choice designs, only 25c yard.

20 pieces 54 inch navy blue storm Serge, serviceable and stylish, worth 85c, at only 53c.

10 pieces 40 inch all wool Tartan Plaids, stylish for waists, worth 75c, only 50c yard.

59 pieces English Suiting, all the new dress shades, all wool, only 25c yard.

27 pieces Princetta Dress Serges, 45 inch, all wool, worth 65c, at only 39c.

67 pieces Novelty Jacquard and Mohair Dress Goods, worth elsewhere 75c and 85c, only 50c yard.

200 doz. ladies' German made Hose, Hermsdorf black, spliced heel and toe, worth 35c, at only 19c pair.

200 doz. children's school Hose, worth 35c, selling at only 25c.

150 doz. Shawknit Half Hose, no dyes, no seams, 15c pair.

60 doz. ladies' 2 clasp Pique Walking Gloves, all colors, \$2.00 value, at \$1.00 a pair.

190 doz. "Adelaide" 4-button Glace Kid Gloves, warranted the equal of any \$2.00 Glove, only \$1.25 a pair.

120 doz. ladies' and children's white hemstitched and colored bordered Handkerchiefs, worth 10c and 15c, at only 5c each.

90 doz. gent's colored bordered and white hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25c value, only 10c.

A lot of all silk satin Ribbons, 2 inches wide, all colors, at only 10c yard.

300 fine Cocque Feather Boas, worth \$6.50, selling Monday at \$3.98.

5000 yards Cambric, Mull and Nainsook Embroidery, usually 10c, 15c and 20c yard, now 5c.

60 Mink Boas, animal heads, cheap at \$3.50, only \$1.39 each.

A lot of Cambric, Mull and Nainsook Embroideries, worth from 15c to 35c, at only 10c yard.

60 doz. ladies' Knit Skirts, all colors, only 35c each.

200 Corsets, made by the best manufacture, worth \$1.00, at 50c.

1000 yards Plaid Novelty, not all wool but good styles, only 9c yard.

A lot of ladies' Muslin Gowns, Drawers and Chemise, well made and nicely trimmed, worth not less than \$1.00 each garment, only 59c.

100 doz. ladies' pure lambs wool Vests and pants, formerly \$1.25, now at 75c each.

67 doz. gents fine derby ribbed Shirts and Drawers, worth 75c, at only 39c each.

90 doz. ladies' Jersey ribbed glove fitting Vests and Pants, white and natural, worth \$1.00 at 50c each.

A line of gents pure wool scarlet Shirts and Drawers, best dye, were \$1.19, now 75c each.

97 doz. ladies' natural wool Vests and Pants, heretofore \$1.00 a garment, only 69c.

Gent's silk embroidered Night Shirts, full length, worth 90c, at 50c each.

Gent's 4-ply Linen Collars, 47 different styles, only 10c each.

Gent's fine laundered Percelle Shirts, two collars and pair cuffs detached, worth \$1.25, only 75c.

300 dozen gent's fine silk Neckwear, all styles, worth 50c and 75c, selling at 25c.

20 gross Turkish Bath Soap only 2c cake.

1000 hard Rubber Dressing Combs, worth 25c, at 10c.

300 good British Tooth Brushes only 5c each.

30 pieces 40-inch Curtain Swiss, medium dots, worth 40c, only 19c yard.

120 dozen all linen, extra size Huck Towels, worth 22c, at only 15c each.

1000 Damask Tray Cloths, cheap at 35c, special at 15c each.

60 dozen 20x42 Damask Towels, heretofore 30c, now 20c.

150 extra large size hemmed white Counterpanes, worth \$1, at 69c each.

1000 hanks Saxony Wool only 5c hank.

15 pieces extra heavy 66-inch bleached Table Damask, value truly 75c, only 59c yard.

10 pieces 72-inch snow bleached Table Damask, worth \$1.50, only \$1 a yard.

90 dozen check Linen Doyleys, worth 50c, at 25c dozen.

THIRD FLOOR.

100 Misses' Cheviot box front, four-button Jackets, worth \$7.00, at only \$3.50.

125 Misses' Boucle Cloth Jackets, stylish, worth \$12, at \$7 each.

76 Ladies' Velour, Beaded Capes, full 150 inch sweep, worth \$27.50, at \$17.50.

51 Ladies' Beaded and Braided Silk Plush Capes, Thibet edge trimming, worth \$20, at \$12.50.

47 Ladies' nail-head Astrachan Jackets, new shapes, worth \$12.50, at \$7.50.

27 Ladies' China Seal Capes, Martin fur trimmed, worth \$30, to go at \$15.

300 Ladies' all wool Bourette cloth Capes, worth \$8.50, at only \$5.00.

41 Ladies' Irish frieze, silk lined Jackets, box-coat effect, worth \$30, to go at \$17.50.

51 Ladies' fine Kersey Cloth Capes, button and loop trimming, worth \$20, at \$13.50.

29 Ladies' fine Clay Worsted, silk-lined, Box Coats, worth \$25, at \$15.

63 Ladies' real Moire Astrachan Capes, worth \$27.50, going at \$17.50.

49 Ladies' Genuine Canadian Seal Capes, worth \$35 and \$40—You buy at \$22.50.

75 Ladies' fine Tailor made, Box Coat Suits, rough effects, styles the latest, worth \$30, at \$17.50 suit.

60 Ladies' Basque Suits, rough cloths, some worth as much as \$20, going at \$5 a suit.

29 Ladies' fine Astrachan Cloth Jackets, worth \$10, to go at \$5.00.

43 Ladies' Eider-down Dressing Sacques worth \$4.50, going at \$2 each.

82 Ladies' all-wool House Dresses, all colors, worth \$10, at \$5 each.

175 Ladies' House Wrappers, outing cloth material, worth \$2.50, at \$1.50 each.

FOURTH FLOOR.

We will offer this week special inducements in fine Wilton, Axminster and Moquette Carpets.

49 rolls Brussels Carpets, all the latest styles and colorings, worth 85c, this week at 65c a yard, made and laid.

41 rolls double, extra heavy, all-wool Carpets, worth 75c, this week, made and laid, 60c a yard.

Extra heavy In-grain Carpets, worth 60c, made and laid this week at 45c a yd.

60 rolls fine Linen Warp Japanese Matting, formerly 50c, now 30c yard.

500 Chenille Hearth Rugs, worth 25c, at 69c each.

1,000 fine Dado Window Shades on spring rollers, worth 50c, now 25c each.

500 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, 2 and 3 pairs of a kind, worth \$3.00 and \$3.50, to go at \$1.50 pair.

75 pairs Chenille Portieres, regular \$4.50 kind, for \$2.50 each.

Special sale fine Oriental and Japanese Rugs, one-third off regular price.

60 pieces Roman Stripe Silk Draperies, worth \$1.25, at 50c yard.

31 pieces Silk Damasse Draperies, worth \$2.50, to go at \$1.00 yard.



Out-of-town Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

THIS IS WOMAN'S BUSY DAY

Her Achievements as Shown in the Woman's Building—Matters That Interest Her Chronicled and Discussed.

Conducted by MAUDE ANDREWS.

A WEEK REPLETE WITH SOCIETY EVENTS.

The reception given by Miss Nellie Dodd on last Tuesday evening in honor of her charming guests, Miss Jarrigan, of Warrenton, and Miss Blount, of Augusta, was one of the most delightful events of the season. The entire lower floor was thrown open and artistically decorated with palms, ferns and cut flowers. At 8 o'clock an elegant repast was served. Miss Dodd received her guests in an elegant gown of white brocade with a wide green sash and gold passementerie and was assisted in receiving by Miss Alma Spear and Miss Mayme Rounsaville, of Rome.

Never has Atlanta society known such a rush of gaiety as during this week. Never, it seems to me, have people lived so fast and so furiously. From one round of the clock to the next there has been something on hand and it was not for the blessed restfulness of baths and the comfort of food a great many society people would be ready for the president of the United States. The president's visit was, in a sense, the great event of the exposition, and although the south may not be a Cleveland country, his excellency received every honor that his office demanded, and whether a woman believed in his policy or not, she felt his presence in shaking the hand of the president. Of such importance did this ceremony appear to some women at the Capital City Club that they passed down the line and back again several times. One lady was counted as she came and it was found that she had made six of these trips. And as she is somewhat stout and not over young, her patriotic admiration of the supreme power of the United States must have been tremendous. For it will be recalled that one had to go down the steps, after shaking hands with the president and cabinet people, walk through the hall, out into the piazza, up another flight of steps and back into the ballroom and get again into line for another shake. Four speaking of the president and his party reminds me of a pretty little occurrence which illustrates the difference which one generous spirited woman in a high position can show to another of pronounced opinion. One of the committee on arrangements was telling me that when the line of cabinet ladies was being formed and Mrs. Thompson invited her to go, she modestly started to take her stand at the end of the line. Mrs. Carlisle, who was at the head, called her back and said:

"No, my dear madam, you represent the women of your country in this great enterprise to which we have come to do honor. Your place is beside the president of our country, and there we must insist upon your standing."

Mrs. Thompson was assuredly the star of the occasion. The gown she wore was one of the most beautiful ever seen at a grand function, being of a gold flowered brocade that stood alone; her ornaments were pearls and diamonds.

The reception, with its toilets and brilliant surroundings, has, of course, been described, but some references to the especially handsome toilets and the people who wore them will, of course, be of interest. Among the many lovely matrons there were three whose beauty on the occasion is particularly memorable. These were Mrs. Livingston Mims, of New York, in a black and white dress; Mrs. G. C. Williams, of New York, in a black and white dress; and Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins, a beauty at all times, attained her highest possibilities of radiant loveliness in a toilet of heavy brocade with a wide green sash and gold passementerie.

Mrs. Will Inman was beautiful in pink brocade, the shoulders adorned with dainty ostrich tips.

Mrs. Barbour Thompson has a piquant interesting soft of beauty and the piquant style of dress which she affects is extremely becoming. Her toilet was of pink brocade and the front of the bodice and the sleeves were trimmed with cream chiffon fluffs edged with black.

Mrs. Albert Thornton wore a magnificent gown of white duchesse satin embroidered in silver and finished with sable. The front of the skirt and bodice were elaborately trimmed in point duchesse lace, a reproduction of a wonderful intricate design made for the Duchesse d'Angoulême.

Mrs. Edmund L. Tyler was one of the notably well dressed women. Her gown was of broad silk in that perfect golden shade which is both intense and refined. It was an imported toilet and the bodice was elaborately trimmed with priceless lace. The slender chain about her throat held a beautiful ancestral ornament in the form of a topaz set with pearls.

One of the most superbly attired women was Mrs. Florence Fox, of Philadelphia, who appeared in a brocade showing shades of pink and green. The many jewels ornamenting the front of her bodice made her toilet most resplendent and there was not a woman in the entire assemblage who was so ornamented with such a dazzling array of gems. Mrs. Fox, by the way, is a great leader in Philadelphia society and was during her residence in Washington some years ago a religious social queen. She is a woman of the world in its very best sense.

Among the other costumes were several that were notably handsome. Mrs. Charles Collier, as wife of the president and also for her brilliant and attractive self, was one of the most notable women present. A gown of blue satin, brocade in velvet and trimmed in duchesse lace brought out to perfection her delicate complexion and the color of her Tintan hair.

The two handsome young widows of the occasion were Mrs. F. M. Gordon and Mrs. Louie M. Gordon. Mrs. Gordon was a Worth costume of white velvet brocade in crescent flowers and trimmed in green velvet. Mrs. Louie M. Gordon was extremely handsome in black satin trimmed in pale blue chiffon and black ostrich feathers.

Mrs. Cramer, of Philadelphia, formerly Mrs. J. A. Howell, was, as she always is, one of the beauties of the occasion. She wore an embroidered gown of Dresden silk, trimmed with thread lace and her ornaments were pearls and diamonds.

As she stood in the doorway with a Spanish lace mantle over her lovely head, one of the Spanish commiserators asked if she was not a Spanish woman, and she could scarcely believe that she was not one of the beautiful senoras of her own country.

Mrs. Martin Amoroso wore a blue satin brocade in pink buds and finished with opal embroidery and real lace. She

added to ample means, makes the house beautiful.

Mrs. Washington Augustus Roebeling was regally handsome in a rich chene silk trimmed with point d'esprit, and her jewels were splendid diamonds. Mrs. Roebeling is one of the most youthful looking women imaginable. She is not only by any means, it is true, but if she did not insist upon declaring herself a Georgetown graduate of 1869 one might readily believe her to be under thirty. She is a woman who has evidently taken the best care of the good share of beauty in form and face with which nature has endowed her.

Miss Lockwood, of Baltimore, a small and demure woman with brown eyes full of sunshine, was charming in a gown of black chiffon over satin.

Mrs. Tucker, of Washington, the first president of the Georgetown Alumnae, was brilliantly pretty in a lavender satin trimmed with pearls and duchesse lace.

An interesting incident lay in the story of the roses carried by Mrs. Marshall, of Chicago, the daughter of Senator Couguit. The flowers were sent her by President Cleveland, and as a token of his remembering the fact that she was married at the same day and time that the president made beautiful Frances Johnson the first lady of the land.

Mrs. Frederick Owsley, of Chicago, who elegant toilet of white satin and duchesse lace, which she had drifted to some of the cultured woman that she is.

Mrs. Ovid Spark, who as Miss Daisy Huff was the belle of Macon, wore a gown of black satin and chiffon which brought to perfection her blond loveliness.

Mrs. Hughes, of Wheeling, Va., the guest of Mrs. William C. Glenn and an extremely pretty, piquant little auburn-haired woman, was radiant in pink silk and chiffon.

Mrs. John Benedict, of Athens, a beautiful brunette and a leader in southern society, wore an elegant costume of white satin and point lace.

Mrs. Har White, of Athens, who is known throughout the state as being one of its greatest social leaders, was handsome in pink corded silk, trimmed in sable. Mrs. White, by the way, is a woman who is universally beloved and she refuses that ignorant idea that vanity and worldliness are the prevailing characteristics of society women, for, like the rest of that much-coveted class, she is always courteous, thoughtful and unselfish to those about her.

Mrs. Howard Townsend, of New York, president of the Colonial Dames of America, wore the ideal dress of black velvet with point lace and diamonds. Mrs. Townsend was, of course, one of the personages of great importance at the ball. She is a woman who has been everywhere and has seen the best of social life that this country and the courts of Europe have to offer.

She has a keen wit, but like most people who have lived right amid the sorrows and joys of humanity she has a sympathetic and noble heart and a broad understanding.

These are a few of the married women present and I have given most attention in courtesy to visitors within our gates.

It was a sweet and friendly little gathering, that of the Georgetown Alumnae who drew together in one corner of the assembly hall on Tuesday morning, when each one of the company had some pleasant experience to relate, some old memory of school days to record. The conversation ran thus:

"Do you remember how Ida Honore used to wear her hair plaited down her back?" said one of the number.

"Yes, and the sisters wouldn't let any other girl do it; we always had to have our hair neatly tied up and Ida didn't do as pretty as some of the other girls either. And then they used to let Nellie Abel wear those great big diamonds that her father gave her and the rest of us couldn't have jewels. I believe, though, that Nellie Abel was the one who refused to wear the diamonds before she went there," said a pretty brunette of the company.

"And do you remember the time," questioned another, "when the sisters put Nellie before the big clock in the hall for punishment and she hid in the clock and it took half a day to find her?"

"All they laughed heartily at this recollection and she talked drifted to some of the graduates during the war and one of the girls told of the high feeling in those days between the scholars of the different sections and of how Mrs. Peter McIlrinn, of Savannah, then Miss McIlrinn, refused to accept from General Sherman the highest medal of honor that the school had to offer.

"Oh, but it was grand," said the speaker. "You know she was very tall, splendid looking girl, and she refused this great gift from the hands of her country's enemy with the scorn of an insulted queen."

"And did she get the medal after all?" was asked.

"No, but she got all the rest of them. She was the handsomest and most brilliant girl who graduated that year."

Many were the tales that followed this one. There was a beautiful presence in the gathering, invisible but divinely fair and benignant, for youth, early youth, was there; unsuspicious by tears, unscarred by worldly knowledge. These women for one short hour had entered again the golden days of her kingdom wherein were treasures brighter than the diamonds that sparkled upon their breasts; sweeter than their badges of honor; higher than everything save the stair that leads to heaven.

Among the other costumes were several that were notably handsome. Mrs. Charles Collier, as wife of the president and also for her brilliant and attractive self, was one of the most notable women present. A gown of blue satin, brocade in velvet and trimmed in duchesse lace brought out to perfection her delicate complexion and the color of her Tintan hair.

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Mrs. John B. Gordon was one of the distinguished matrons of the occasion; in black velvet, point lace and diamonds.

Mrs. Jarrigan's lovely figure was set off to perfection in a chic toilet of white silk and duchesse lace.

Mrs. Robert J. Lowry wore a beautiful gown of white satin, brocade in gold colored flowers. The bodice of brocade and gold spangled net had sleeves of gold colored velvet; exquisite pearl and diamonds completed the toilet.

Miss William H. Hammond was lovely in black embroidered chiffon over white satin, with garniture of jet and real lace.

Mrs. Kuhrt wore a ruby velvet gown elaborately trimmed in point lace; diamonds and rubies completed a lovely toilet.

Mrs. Clark Howell was fair and dainty in pale blue and white satin, with trimmings of white chiffon and pearls; satin brocade in lavender, pink lace and diamonds.

Mrs. Wilmer Moore wore an exquisite gown of lavender brocade satin, point lace, and diamonds. Mrs. Moore was lovely in pale green satin brocade in white, with embroidery of silver and pearls.

Mrs. Orms Campbell was bright and pretty in pink chiffon over satin.

Mrs. Morris Brandon was one of the pretty young matrons. She wore a lovely toilet of crepe satin embroidered in silver.

Mrs. Simonds has done a great work in the south this week on account of her active participation in the exercises at the Atlanta exposition. Friday she presided over the exercises of the Woman's National Press Association, of which she is vice president, and next Saturday, which is Lawyers' day at the exposition, she will have a place on the programme to be rendered in the grand auditorium of the exposition building. For one hour she will talk upon the subject, "The New Woman—By One of Her."

That address Mrs. Lockwood proposes to make the basis of a lecture which she will deliver in Indiana this winter and later in the various cities of the United States.

I called upon Belva Lockwood, at her home and office on F street, this city, the other afternoon and found her busily engaged in attending to pension cases and court matters. Women delight in telling their husbands how tidy and orderly they would keep their offices if they were in charge of them, but here is a new voice that tells of the reckless in the disposition of her papers and documents as any man, lawyer or editor, I ever saw. Behind a table that was buried under petitions, unanswered letters, clippings, advertisements and newspapers, without removing her bonnet, for she had just come in from court, Mrs. Lockwood sat down to chat with me on the "New Woman" and kindred subjects. Belva is a catch-all, she is overflowing with pension papers, briefs and what-not, which could not have been more disarranged had children played in her office. "I am not doing it," she said by way of apology, "and permit nothing to be taken out. But some day, when I have more time, I shall overhaul it and see what's on hand." Her sewing and her housekeeping were perhaps as well arranged in the room as a man would keep them, but no better.

"When I address the lawyers at the exposition," she said, "I shall tell them that the new woman has risen phoenix like out of the old Hindoo dogma that woman has no soul and show them that she is a nation-builder, that she is the progress of the age. I shall treat of her genius, exodus and numbers. Just as soon as we began to teach her the alphabet of the language—your kind of Hindoo dogma would not do that, they thought it debased her—we laid the foundation for the evolution of the new woman. That is the alpha and omega of her coming out—her genius. Her exodus was through the schools and the seminaries. As she became educated she entered the professions, taught school, became professors in the colleges, entered journalism, studied medicine and practiced before the bar. Her numbers are multiplying with the growth of knowledge."

"I believe that organizations are the hope of the world. The organization of women's societies and women's clubs has brought the new woman to the front, sustained, emphasized and multiplied her. The progress has spread abroad her doing until we have become familiarized with her. She is no longer shy, but on the platform, on the stage, in the pulpit, in the school, by the sick bed as nurse and physician, as a missionary abroad, a tourist, a student in a strange land, as a newspaper correspondent, an editor, a writer of books and magazines, she has a place and fills it as creditably as does a man. She opens Christian Endeavor societies or Woman's Christian Temperance Union meetings all over the world. She is a trained minister, never once doubting her ability or her position. She rides bicycles, sails a yacht or swims out to rescue a drowning man or sea as though all of these accomplishments had been handed down from her own great-grandmother and as though the world expected she would do these things for her, these many years. And who not? She has the ability. It is not only the right of woman to practice law and medicine and enter the professions, but she has the right to vote and hold office. When she is elected to the legislature, the departments, or the executive, she is the highest kind of work they performed. She is a clerk and giving the women with equal work. The bill was passed by congress and under its provisions many women are now receiving \$300 for their part-time work. Besides attending to her pension claims and cases in court, looking after the Peace Bureau, of course, she is secretary of the American branch, in various efforts in behalf of a peaceful arbitration of international disputes."

But above all Belva Lockwood is assisting the evolution of the new woman.

One of the most elegant entertainments given the past week was that given by Mrs. Lockwood, at her home, of the beautiful residence to Governor and Mrs. Coffin, of Connecticut, and the governor's staff, also the jury of awards and the representatives of Connecticut at the exposition.

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Among these was a bright informal breakfast with which they complimented the Georgetown alumnae at the Aragon yesterday morning. The menu was delightfully served, and the entertainment was altogether charming.

Miss Mary Willis, of Galveston, a very picturesque, piquant beauty, was gowned in a dainty pink striped silk. The waist was of chiffon, trimmed with pink forget-me-nots and pearls.

Miss Callie Jackson, daughter of Captain Harry Jackson, is a strikingly beautiful girl and one with an exceedingly bright mind. She was undoubtedly one of the greatest belles of the south. She resides with her father's mother, who as a Miss Davenport, was one of the greatest beauties of the day. Her dress was of pale green satin, trimmed in green chiffon.

Mrs. Ryland, who is like a glorious pink rose, wore a cream colored satin and lace.

Miss Annie Laurie Hill wore a dainty white silk trimmed with chiffon and pearls. She is very graceful and artistic looking and very smart. Her manners are sweet and unaffected and she has a way of making everybody like her.

Miss Julia Collier, one of the prettiest of the debutantes, was lovely in white chiffon. She is a French girl and has a dear little French gown of white satin covered with mouseline de soie and trimmed with bunches of English daisies.

Miss Lillian Lockhart was a picture of a dainty, refined beauty in a pale green brocade satin with ruffles of green chiffon.

Miss Mamie Goldsmith was regal in pink satin and velvet.

Miss Lizzie Venable was a veritable LaFrance rose, in a toilet of brocade satin, showing shades of pink and green and a wide green sash.

Miss Joan Clarke looked handsome in white satin, cerise velvet and ostrich plumes.

Miss Lula Belle Hemphill, in a white satin dress, looked like an exquisitely beautiful lily.

Miss Marion May was a pale blue gown and looked lovely, as she always does. Her dress was of white satin and pink and blue.

Miss Martha Brown was like a piece of Dresden china in her dress of pink chiffon over silk.

There were hundreds of other pretty girls present who were handsome gowns.

The picture of Mrs. Andrew Simonds, Jr., of Charleston, which graces this page today, is one in which everybody will feel interested. Mrs. Simonds has done a great work for the woman's building in her decoration of the assembly hall. In society she is a reigning queen wherever she goes. It was

into notoriety, Mrs. Lockwood, at this time, finds herself much talked about in the public prints on account of a little affair which she had with one of her tenants who was behind in the payment of his office rent.

The tenant being sued for debt astonished the community by causing the arrest of Mrs. Lockwood for alleged criminal libel. He accused her, on account of his backwardness in making monthly settlements for the room he occupied in the Lockwood building the owner thereof caused him to be arrested and posted on the door a full public view, the following and similar doggerel:

"Four pretty moral men,
Formerly occupied this den;
Best those landlady,
Out of her rent
Then got up, skirt and went."

While the defendant, "tetter each and all of the allegations," her acquaintances refuse to believe that she had any knowledge of the contemptible trick, her case has been raised over to the grand jury which will decide whether the evidence is sufficient to necessitate a trial.

Aside from her case in the district court Mrs. Lockwood is enjoying some note in the south this week on account of her active participation in the exercises at the Atlanta exposition. Friday she presided over the exercises of the Woman's National Press Association, of which she is vice president, and next Saturday, which is Lawyers' day at the exposition, she will have a place on the programme to be rendered in the grand auditorium of the exposition building. For one hour she will talk upon the subject, "The New Woman—By One of Her."

That address Mrs. Lockwood proposes to make the basis of a lecture which she will deliver in Indiana this winter and later in the various cities of the United States.

I called upon Belva Lockwood, at her home and office on F street, this city, the other afternoon and found her busily engaged in attending to pension cases and court matters. Women delight in telling their husbands how tidy and orderly they would keep their offices if they were in charge of them, but here is a new voice that tells of the reckless in the disposition of her papers and documents as any man, lawyer or editor, I ever saw. Behind a table that was buried under petitions, unanswered letters, clippings, advertisements and newspapers, without removing her bonnet, for she had just come in from court, Mrs. Lockwood sat down to chat with me on the "New Woman" and kindred subjects. Belva is a catch-all, she is overflowing with pension papers, briefs and what-not, which could not have been more disarranged had children played in her office. "I am not doing it," she said by way of apology, "and permit nothing to be taken out. But some day, when I have more time, I shall overhaul it and see what's on hand." Her sewing and her housekeeping were perhaps as well arranged in the room as a man would keep them, but no better.

"When I address the lawyers at the exposition," she said, "I shall tell them that the new woman has risen phoenix like out of the old Hindoo dogma that woman has no soul and show them that she is a nation-builder, that she is the progress of the age. I shall treat of her genius, exodus and numbers. Just as soon as we began to teach her the alphabet of the language—your kind of Hindoo dogma would not do that, they thought it debased her—we laid the foundation for the evolution of the new woman. That is the alpha and omega of her coming out—her genius. Her exodus was through the schools and the seminaries. As she became educated she entered the professions, taught school, became professors in the colleges, entered journalism, studied medicine and practiced before the bar. Her numbers are multiplying with the growth of knowledge."

"I believe that organizations are the hope of the world. The organization of women's societies and women's clubs has brought the new woman to the front, sustained, emphasized and multiplied her. The progress has spread abroad her doing until we have become familiarized with her. She is no longer shy, but on the platform, on the stage, in the pulpit, in the school, by the sick bed as nurse and physician, as a missionary abroad, a tourist, a student in a strange land, as a newspaper correspondent, an editor, a writer of books and magazines, she has a place and fills it as creditably as does a man. She opens Christian Endeavor societies or Woman's Christian Temperance Union meetings all over the world. She is a trained minister, never once doubting her ability or her position. She rides bicycles, sails a yacht or swims out to rescue a drowning man or sea as though all of these accomplishments had been handed down from her own great-grandmother and as though the world expected she would do these things for her, these many years. And who not? She has the ability. It is not only the right of woman to practice law and medicine and enter the professions, but she has the right to vote and hold office. When she is elected to the legislature, the departments, or the executive, she is the highest kind of work they performed. She is a clerk and giving the women with equal work. The bill was passed by congress and under its provisions many women are now receiving \$300 for their part-time work. Besides attending to her pension claims and cases in court, looking after the Peace Bureau, of course, she is secretary of the American branch, in various efforts in behalf of a peaceful arbitration of international disputes."

But above all Belva Lockwood is assisting the evolution of the new woman.

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E. M. BASS & CO. 317 WHITEHALL STREET. THE LADIES' BAZAAR.

The Cheapest Cash Dry Goods House on Earth.

See Our Goods and We will Save You Money on Every Article You Purchase.

We will Start a Grand Sale Monday, and All are Invited.

READ OUR PRICES AND COME!

Read Prices from Our Cloak Parlor.

On Tuesday we purchased 360 Wraps from one of the best Cloak houses in the East at 45c on the dollar—the house needed the money and we wanted the wraps—they go on sale Monday at 8 o'clock at half the regular prices.

\$2.00 Ladies' Cloth Capes, light weight, all colors, only 98c.

\$5.00 Ladies' fur-trimmed Beaver Capes, 27 inches long, for \$1.98.

\$5.98 Ladies' braided Beaver Double Cape, long sweep, for \$2.48.

\$6.50 Ladies' silk trimmed Double Beaver Capes, a plum, \$3.25.

\$8.00 Ladies' fine Kersey plain trimmed Capes, this sale \$4.98.

\$10.00 Ladies' Beaver Capes, applique bands and a beauty, \$5.98.

\$5.00 Ladies' fine silk trimmed Scotch Capes, a gem, \$3.25.

\$6.00 Ladies' satin trimmed Boucle Capes, special price \$3.75.

\$10.00 Ladies' silk trimmed Boucle Capes, half price, \$5.00.

\$12.00 Ladies' silk trimmed Boucle Capes, 160-inch sweep, \$6.98.

\$15.00 Ladies' braided Boucle Capes, with 174-inch sweep, beauties, \$9.98.

\$16.50 Ladies' braided Boucle Capes, 166-inch sweep, special, \$11.48.

Specials in Plush Capes

\$8.00 ladies' seal plush, fur trimmed, immense sweep, \$5.00.

\$10.00 ladies' seal plush, fur trimmed, big sweep, \$6.48.

\$12.50 ladies' seal plush Capes, fur trimmed, a beauty, \$8.08.

\$15.00 ladies' seal plush, fur trimmed Capes, special value, \$9.98.

\$20.00 ladies' seal plush, braided and fur trimmed Capes for \$12.98.

Ladies' and Misses' New Style Jackets

\$6.00 ladies' and misses' all wool Scotch Cloth Jackets for \$3.98.

\$5.50 ladies' and misses' Beaver Jackets, all wool, only \$3.49.

\$8.00 ladies' very fine Kersey Jackets, best styles, now \$4.98.

\$10.00 ladies' square cut Chinchilla Jacket, melon sleeves, \$6.75.

\$12.50 ladies' fine Boucle Jackets, immense sleeves, \$7.48.

\$15.00 ladies' Persian Jackets, velvet piped, beauties, \$8.98.

Our Capes are made very full and stylish. Our Jackets have the new ripple backs, large buttons, boxed fronts and large melon sleeves.

Our prices are half what others ask.

Lace Curtains.

\$1.50 Nottingham Lace Curtains, 75c.

\$2.00 Nottingham Lace Curtains, 98c.

\$3.00 Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$1.48.

\$5.00 Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$2.98.

Underwear.

50c Ladies' Pants and Vests for 10c

\$1.00 Ladies' Pants and Vests for 30c.

\$2.00 Ladies' Lamb's wool garments, 75c.

\$1.00 Ladies' Union Suits for 40c.

\$2.00 Ladies' Union Suits for 98c.

\$1.50 Misses' Union Suits for 75c.

\$2.00 Misses' Union Suits for 98c.

Specials.

500 genuine Marseilles 12-4 Counterpanes, worth \$3.00, for Monday \$1.48.

From 8 to 10 o'clock Monday we will sell 10,000 yards of Beautiful Reversible Zephyr Gingham, light and dark colors, goods worth 15c a yard or \$1.50 a pattern, but between the hours named we will sell a pattern of 10 yards to each lady for the small sum of 19c. Think of it—19c, worth \$1.50. And this is only one of the 1,000 bargains you can get from us Monday.

Men's Furnishings.

50c unlaundered Shirts only 25c.

\$1.00 unlaundered Shirts for 40c.

\$1.25 very fine laundered Shirts, open back and front, this sale 75c.

25c fast black Socks only 10c.

9 and 12-inch Bunch bones 5c.

75c heavy Balbriggan Vests for 30c.

\$1.00 Wool Garments, special, 40c.

\$1.50 fine Lamb's Wool Garments 89c.

\$2.00 Camel's Hair Garments for 98c.

\$1.00 Gloria Serge Umbrellas 50c.

\$2.00 Serge Silk Umbrellas 98c.

\$3.50 Serge Silk Umbrellas \$1.48.

\$2.50 Exposition Walking Canes 75c.

4-ply all-linen Collars, every shape, 10c.

4-ply all-linen Cuffs only 10c.

50c all-linen Handkerchiefs 15c.

\$1.00 Silk Handkerchiefs, special, 25c.

50c all-silk Hose Supporters 10c.

Blankets.

Buy your Blankets now and save one-third your money—See?

Extra large Blankets, good ones, \$1.10.

10-4 Wool Blankets now \$1.48.

\$4.00 all-wool Blankets, \$1.98.

\$6.50 California Blankets, \$2.98.

\$7.00 California Blankets, \$3.48.

\$8.00 California Blankets, \$3.98.

\$10.00 California all-wool Blankets, extra large and heavy, \$4.48.

Specials.

Half ounce Knitting Silks, 5c.

75c silvered Photo Frames, 10c.

100 yards best Spool Silk, worth 10c, this sale only 5c.

15c Pearl Buttons, dozen 5c.

15c Saxony Yarns, hank 5c.

30c Ladies' Chemisettes only 19c.

Linings

and Findings.

Best Shirt Cambrics only 31-2c.

Gilbert's best Silesias for 9c.

Gilbert's best Percales only 9c.

9 and 12-inch Bunch bones 5c.

Plain and barred Crinolines 7c.

Good Waist Linings only 5c.

Best patent Hook and Eyes 5c.

4 yards Velveteen Bindings 8c.

Anti-Fiber Chamols only 10c.

Best Linen Grass Cloth 9c.

Hosiery.

Ladies' fast black Hose only 5c.

Misses' fast black Hose for 5c.

Ladies' seamless Hose for 10c.

Ladies' silk-finished fine Hose 19c.

Misses' black seamless Hose 10c.

Ladies' fine fast black Hose 25c.

75c Ladies' very fine Hose 39c.

Table Linens.

39c oiled red Damask only 19c.

49c oiled red Damask for 25c.

50c bleached Damask only 29c.

75c German Cream Damask, 39c.

\$1.00 full bleached Damask, 49c.

\$1.25 German Satin Damask, extra wide and full bleached, 75c.

\$1.50 double face, full bleached German Satin Damask, 98c.

15c full size Towels only 4c.

25c all-linen Towels only 10c.

30c full size Linen Towels, 19c.

30c Fringed Napkins for 19c.

50c Napkins, half price, 25c.

75c all-linen Napkins, 49c.

\$1.00 all-linen Napkins, 75c.

\$1.25 all-linen Napkins, 98c.

\$2.00 very fine Linen Napkins, \$1.25.

\$2.50 German Linen Napkins, \$1.48.

Notions.

Souvenir Pin Trays only 10c.

Souvenir Pin Cushion Slippers 25c.

Souvenir Jewelry Cases only 49c.

Good Hair Pins, per pair, 1c.

Linen Thread Spool for 2c.

Children's Hose Supporters 5c.

Misses' Hose Supporters 10c.

Ladies' Silk Hose Supporters 25c.

Ladies' fine Garters, pretty buckles, 49c.

15c Pearl Buttons, special, 5c.

Mexican Butter Milk Soap for 19c.

Gloves.

39c Cashmere Gloves for 19c.

\$1.00 Fine Kid Gloves only 75c.

\$1.50 Guaranteed Kid Gloves 89c.

\$2.00 Guaranteed Kid Gloves 98c.

\$2.50 Guaranteed Kid Gloves \$1.48.

\$2.00 Pique Kid Gloves \$1.25.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

We wish to call your Special Attention to our Grand Dress Goods Sale which commences Monday morning. We have just received several cases of new Fancy Suitings that were bought at an immense sacrifice, and which we can afford to sell you for about one-half their actual value. Don't fail to see us if you want to buy anything in this line. We will guarantee to save you money on every dollar's worth bought of us. We mean exactly what we say, and we will cheerfully refund your money if you can duplicate the goods elsewhere at our prices. Bring this advertisement with you. We will be pleased to show you the goods. Read every line carefully.

COLORED DRESS GOODS!

1 Lot 50c Clan Tartan and fancy wool plaids, lovely styles, for 25c.
1 Lot 39c Cashmere and fancy Jacquard Suitings for Monday, 19c.
50c all-wool Henrietta and Surah Serge, Monday's price 25c.
1 Lot 54-inch French Tailor Serge and Broadcloth, worth \$1.00 per yard, for 49c.
20 pieces Nobby Suitings in Boucle and Bourette effects, worth 89c, for 49c.
1 Lot 48-inch Camel's Hair Diagonal, worth \$1.00 per yard. Monday's price 39c.
89c all-wool Fancy Plaids, in very choice combinations, for Monday 59c.
SPECIAL—A choice line of Imported Novelty Suitings in the very newest effects, worth \$1.25 to \$1.69, for Monday only 89c.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

We are showing a magnificent line of new Silks in Colored Taffeta and Satins, in Plaids and all the new figured effects.
1 Lot 59c Evening Silks in China and India, Monday's price 25c.
1 Lot \$1.39 Novelty Silks, in beautiful effect, for Monday 75c.
Special for Monday—1 Lot all Silk Satin Rhadame, \$1.25 quality, for 75c.
Special for Monday—\$2.00 all Silk Satin Duchesse, extra wide, for 89c.
Special for Monday—\$2.25 25-inch all Silk, Gros Grain, Armure, Royal and Royal Satin Duchesse, magnificent quality, for 98c.

Black==Dress Goods==Black.

SPECIAL—1 Lot of Imported Tailor Serge, Corkscrew Diagonal, French Soliel and Silk Finish Henrietta, all Frederick Arnold's make, and from 48 inches to 54 inches wide. A grand bargain for Monday 59c.
25 pieces fine Novelty Suitings, in Boucle, Jacquard and fancy Biarritz, strictly \$1.00 quality, to go on sale Monday for \$49c.
50c all Wool Henrietta and Figured Sicilian, Monday's price 25c.
89c Brilliantine and Sicilian, plain and figured, beautiful quality, for 49c.
\$1.25 Figured Silk Finish Brilliantines and Sicilians, lovely goods, for 59c.
10 pieces very handsome Silk Finish Novelty Suitings, in all the very newest weaves, worth from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per yard, for Monday only 98c.
75c Watered Moreen Skirting, extra good quality, for 39c.
We have just received a choice line of Dress Buttons to match all the new Dress Goods, and will sell them at special cut prices.

Remember we are open until 6 o'clock every night. We buy and sell strictly for the cash, and can, will save you money on each and every purchase. Our stock is new and desirable. Come and see us. You are welcome. Our force is large. All goods will be delivered promptly. Mails orders filled day received.

E. M. BASS & CO., 317 Whitehall Street, The Ladies' Bazaar.

Continued from Sixth Page.

the Laura Adair are at young York.
of LaGrange Female for a few days.
of Master A. G. Couch, guests of Miss Marie street.
delightfully entertained Mrs. E. T. Allen, 11 splendid programme was members of the club were Miss Annie Gail, Miss Ida Allen, Miss Nellie Lewis, Miss Emma Castella, and Miss Lawrence Turner, Miss Castella, Ben Willis, Metts, Dr. Hyde, Walters. Delighted received and all there enjoyed.

Miss Louise Mitchell John H. Daniels, of the first time at the case of love at sight.
the following resolutions of the colonial committee on the death of Miss Susan Covington Clarke, of Middletown, Conn., who died in this city October 19, 1893, were passed yesterday: "When, in the unpeakable glory of a perfect October morning the governor of the United States navy. She was a Colonial Dame, a member of the Mary Washington Monument Association, and state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution for Connecticut, and it was while organizing a chapter in the northern part of the state that she contracted her fatal illness. Although she had been but a few days unwell, she was taken to her grave. She was chairman for Connecticut of the colonial committee of the women's board of the Cotton States and International Exposition, and as a co-worker with her was well known and appreciated for her kind and generous mind and heart. The beautiful display which she brought to the exposition and her words were the greeting she brought from her distant home to the assembled delegates. Miss Clarke was a lady of abundant wealth, whose large means were shared with her husband and every good work. She will be missed; her place can never be filled. Let this be her noble epitaph. She had done what she could."

"Although far from her native hills, warm hearts beat in sympathy with her tragic fate and loving hands did all that it was possible to do to comfort her last hours."

"Resolved, That the colonial committee feels deeply bereaved in the death of Miss Clarke; that we will never forget her untiring labors in our behalf; that we desire to place this tribute to her memory on the grounds of the exposition and also place upon her distant home to the assembled delegates."

"Resolved, That the papers be requested to publish these resolutions and a copy be sent to the family, to each state regent throughout the union and also placed upon our minutes."

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Heinz Pickle Company for the entertainment to be given to the Daughters of the Revolution by the board of women managers of the Cotton States and International Exposition."

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be sent to the H. J. Heinz Pickle Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., for their generosity to the ways and means committee of the board of women managers in supplying the Creole Kitchen with their superior goods."

"The above are true extracts from the minutes of the meeting of the board of women managers Cotton States and International Exposition."

MRS. A. B. STEELE, Secretary.
NELLY M'LENDON, Assistant Secretary.

One of the most charming young debutantes of the social season is Miss Lillian K. Lumpkin, of Athens, Ga., who was present at the brilliant reception given last Thursday evening at the Capital City Club in honor of President Cleveland and his cabinet and was one of the reigning queens of that occasion. Miss Lumpkin is an honor graduate of the Lucy Cobb Institute and belongs to one of the most distinguished families of the state. She is a young lady of refined intellect and of rare personal beauty. Miss Lumpkin is visiting her grandparents, Professor and Mrs. W. W. Lumpkin, at 155 Peachtree street.

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MRS. A. B. STEELE, Secretary.
NELLY M'LENDON, Assistant Secretary.

One of the most charming young debutantes of the social season is Miss Lillian K. Lumpkin, of Athens, Ga., who was present at the brilliant reception given last Thursday evening at the Capital City Club in honor of President Cleveland and his cabinet and was one of the reigning queens of that occasion. Miss Lumpkin is an honor graduate of the Lucy Cobb Institute and belongs to one of the most distinguished families of the state. She is a young lady of refined intellect and of rare personal beauty. Miss Lumpkin is visiting her grandparents, Professor and Mrs. W. W. Lumpkin, at 155 Peachtree street.

The following resolutions of the colonial committee on the death of Miss Susan Covington Clarke, of Middletown, Conn., who died in this city October 19, 1893, were passed yesterday: "When, in the unpeakable glory of a perfect October morning the governor of the United States navy. She was a Colonial Dame, a member of the Mary Washington Monument Association, and state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution for Connecticut, and it was while organizing a chapter in the northern part of the state that she contracted her fatal illness. Although she had been but a few days unwell, she was taken to her grave. She was chairman for Connecticut of the colonial committee of the women's board of the Cotton States and International Exposition, and as a co-worker with her was well known and appreciated for her kind and generous mind and heart. The beautiful display which she brought to the exposition and her words were the greeting she brought from her distant home to the assembled delegates. Miss Clarke was a lady of abundant wealth, whose large means were shared with her husband and every good work. She will be missed; her place can never be filled. Let this be her noble epitaph. She had done what she could."

"Although far from her native hills, warm hearts beat in sympathy with her tragic fate and loving hands did all that it was possible to do to comfort her last hours."

"Resolved, That the colonial committee feels deeply bereaved in the death of Miss Clarke; that we will never forget her untiring labors in our behalf; that we desire to place this tribute to her memory on the grounds of the exposition and also place upon her distant home to the assembled delegates."

"Resolved, That the papers be requested to publish these resolutions and a copy be sent to the family, to each state regent throughout the union and also placed upon our minutes."

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Heinz Pickle Company for the entertainment to be given to the Daughters of the Revolution by the board of women managers of the Cotton States and International Exposition."

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be sent to the H. J. Heinz Pickle Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., for their generosity to the ways and means committee of the board of women managers in supplying the Creole Kitchen with their superior goods."

"The above are true extracts from the minutes of the meeting of the board of women managers Cotton States and International Exposition."

INTERESTING PAPERS READ IN CONGRESS HALL.

Yesterday afternoon the women's congress presented a varied and entertaining programme. The first address was that of Mrs. Sarah Wool Moore on the subject, "Art in the Educational Curriculum." Addressing of beautiful study and thought the address was a brilliant effort and won the hearty applause from the appreciative assembly. Mrs. Moore was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., and is a grand-daughter of an officer in the revolutionary war, who, as field adjutant, served on Washington's staff during the winter at Valley Forge.

Mrs. Moore graduated from the Plattsburg Academy, Brooklyn; has taught for a number of years and spent nine years in Europe, where she studied under the professor and rector of the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts.

On returning to this country she was appointed the lecturer in the art history of Nebraska, where she remained a period of eight years and then retired to a beautiful home on the Indian river in Florida.

The presence at the congress sessions this week of Mrs. B. V. A. Lockwood has been a source of the greatest interest and her addresses have drawn several large and enthusiastic audiences to the assembly hall.

Mrs. Lockwood is vice president of the Woman's National Press Association, whose best energies are devoted to her law practice and whose first lecture, entitled "Woman and the Law," a remarkable reputation in lecturing. Among some of her subjects that have won enthusiastic applause from the audience are: "Social and Political Life in Washington," "Is Marriage a Failure?" No, Sir, "

FURNITURE, CARPETS and BRIC-A-BRAC.

CLOAKS---GREAT SPECIAL SALE

Ladies' Misses' and

Children's

OUTER GARMENTS

Commencing

Monday we will give you lower prices than ever offered in Atlanta.



Mr. M. Rich, now in New York, has shipped us thousands of dollars worth of

CAPES, JACKETS and SUITS

The Greatest Bargains of the Season.

READ PRICES BELOW

100 Fine Beaver Jackets, like those usually sold at

\$6.50

Will be sold this week at

\$2.75

85 Fine Ordo Beaver Jackets in Navy Blue, Black and Brown, Beavers, Kerseys and Rough Goods; would be cheap at \$10.00. Our price Monday \$5.00.

Capes.

150 Capes in Plush and Boucle, Plain and Thibet Trimmings, full sweep, the latest style, well worth \$12.50, our price \$7.50.

Wrappers

50 dozen very full skirts, ruffle on shoulder, made of Simpson's Best Prints, Black, White, Gray and Fancies, easily worth \$1.50, our price Monday 98c.

Ladies' Suits.

25 fine Cheviot Suits, Navy Blue and Black, with Melon Sleeves, English Box Front and Ruffle Back, worth \$12.50, our price Monday \$7.50.

Our stock of high-class Jackets, Capes Suits and Tea Gowns have met the approval of the trade, which with our large sales has been pleasing, while all comments are very complimentary to the fine finish of our garments.

M. RICH & BROS.
54 & 56 WHITEHALL STREET.



HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, ETC.

Silk finish Hosiery, Double Knee, Heel and Toe, at 24c a pair.
Spun Silk Hosiery 32 1-2c a pair.
Ladies' 50c Stockings, this week at 35c a pair.
Misses School Hose, full seamless fast black, only 10c a pair.
Misses' 1-1 Ribbed Hose, Double Knee, Heel and Toe, Hermsdorf Black, at 15c a pair. They are worth 25c a pair.
A line of Bicycle Hose at exceedingly low prices.
Gents' full regular-made Hose 10c a pair.
Gents' Hose at 25c a pair. The best in Atlanta.
Ladies' Egyptian Wool Vests, with Satin Ribbon, this week 25c.
Ladies' Black, Gray and White Wool Vests, the best value in the country, at \$1.00.
Our Underwear and Hosiery Departments are complete in every respect. You can buy Hosiery or Underwear—any grade, any price—and get as good value as can be found in any Retail Store in the United States.

LADIES' SILK WAISTS.

Special. Fine Surah Waists in black and navy blue, worth \$5, now reduced to \$3.85 each.

UNLOADING!

The great big rush in the Furniture line is nearly over. We are closing out our stock now at one-half price, preparing for Holiday Novelties. We can show you a beautiful Bedroom Suit, 3 pieces, solid oak, only \$12.50. It's a bargain. All kinds of Bedroom Suits now cut away down.

Special on Rockers.

500 Just Received on Friday Last.

Large fine Willow Rockers without arms, the best in the city, at \$1.50 each. Large Arm Willow Rockers at \$1.75 each.

Cobbler Seat Rockers \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00 and up.
Upholstered Rockers in plush or tapestry, \$3.00 to \$6.00.
Dining Room Chairs, a large assortment, 60c, 70c, 80c and up to \$1.50 each.
Office Furniture, the largest stock South.
Flat Top Desks, \$10.00 and up.
Roller Top Desks, \$15.00 and up.
Parlor Suits, handsome styles, 5 and 6-piece Suits at \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00 per suit.
Couches and Lounges all prices; Bed Lounges from \$9.00 to \$15.00 each.
Solid Oak Tables for bedrooms, etc., at \$1.25 to \$2.00 each.

SIDEBOARDS—A large lot closing at \$15.00 to \$25.00.

HAT RACKS—At \$7.00, \$9.00, \$11, \$15.

FOLDING BEDS—A few of our immense stock now offered at a sacrifice.

CUT PRICES ON FURNITURE LISTED BELOW!

Bedroom Suits, Dining Room Tables, Folding Beds, Children's, Wardrobes, We never allow any one to undersell us. Come and examine our prices and goods.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, ETC.

M. Rich is on the market meeting all the demands of our trade. Stocks are kept full; the latest styles always on exhibition. See our Special patterns of Body Brussels, the newest and latest shades, newest Dresden and Deft Blue Patterns.
A great selection this week at 55c to 75c a yard.
100 rolls bought before the recent advance; full standard extra super, at 50c a yard.
Extra-heavy Wool Ingrains at 60c a yard, made and laid; the best in the world.

SPECIAL SALE OF MATTING

500 Rolls Just Received.

They are rather late, and we will sacrifice them to make them go. 100 pieces heavy China Matting at \$1.00 per roll, 40 yards. All 100 Matting now \$7. Matting worth 50 and 60c a yard now 30c.

RUGS! RUGS!

Elegant Japanese Rugs just received. 2 ft. 6x5 ft. 6 inch Rugs at \$1.25; 3x6 ft. Rugs at \$1.50; 4x7 ft. Rugs at \$2.00.
Elegant line of Rugs, carpet sizes, at prices to tempt you. For Rugs 3x5 only \$1.50 this week.
We have the only line of genuine TURKISH RUGS in the city.

FOR DEDICATION.

The Finishing Touches to the Moody Tabernacle Have Been Applied.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES TODAY

Bishop Vincent, of New York, Will Address the Meeting.

DRS. HAWTHORNE AND THIRKIELD TO SPEAK

Review of the Work—Mr. Moody Comes This Week—A Chorus of Voices.

The last finishing touch has been applied to the Moody tabernacle, and this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the presence of a vast congregation of people, the building will be formally dedicated to the service of God.

Bishop Vincent, of New York, will deliver the principal address of the occasion. The fame of Bishop Vincent as a public speaker is sufficient in itself to draw a large audience to the tabernacle this afternoon, independent of the other features of the programme. The admirers of Bishop Vincent are restricted to no state or section of this union, and his reputation as a man of ideas has crossed the water into Europe and other foreign lands.

Bishop Vincent is the pioneer of the chautauqua movement, one of the most successful enterprises ever inaugurated in behalf of popular education. Concerning this great movement it is useless to speak in this connection. Suffice it to say that hundreds will flock to hear Bishop Vincent this afternoon.

Short addresses will also be delivered by Dr. J. B. Hawthorne and Dr. W. P. Thirkield.

Professor C. C. Case will be in charge of the music. Prayer will be offered by Dr. Henry McDonald, the pastor of the Second Baptist church, and the pastor of the Second Baptist church, and the pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

Professor Case has been in the city for several days engaged in the organizing of the chautauqua. At this meeting committee was appointed, consisting of twenty-one members, lay and clerical, with Dr. R. V. Atkinson as chairman, to communicate with Mr. Moody and convey to him Atlanta's cordial invitation.

This was done. In due course of time a letter was received from Mr. Moody accepting the invitation, with the proviso that a tabernacle be leased or erected by the committee with a seating capacity of 3,000 people.

In answer to this letter the committee replied that a building would be provided. Having arranged this in readiness for the ceremonies of dedication.

Though unpretentious in its style of architecture, the building is a large and handsome one. It has a seating capacity of 4,000 people, and a much larger number can be accommodated under pressure.

The ground floor of the tabernacle is covered with sawdust, and slopes by a gradual inclination from the main entrance to the pulpit. Back of the pulpit an immense platform is reserved for the benefit of the chorus. This platform is provided with comfortable chairs and is large enough to accommodate 500 voices.

The tabernacle has a frontage of 200 feet on Williams and a depth of 175 feet running along Cain street. A section of

the interior is divided off from the body of the tabernacle, and will be used by Mr. Moody for private consultation. The building is provided with windows and skylights, and will be illuminated at night by means of electricity. The sawdust on the ground will prevent interruption during the services by muffling the footsteps of those who enter the building after the services begin. The benches are well constructed, and the tabernacle is provided with all the comforts necessary to secure the best results.

Mr. Moody will reach the city this week, and will preach his first sermon next Sunday afternoon in the tabernacle. Mr. Moody will hold two services a day, except on Saturdays and Sundays. He will not preach at all on Saturdays, as he takes the last day of the week for rest. He never holds a service on Sunday morning, as it interferes with the churches, but religious mass meetings are held on Sunday evenings, and at these meetings many wonderful results have been accomplished.

Review of the Work.

Several months ago The Constitution, through its religious columns, suggested

relaxed, and the fund steadily grew until the required amount was obtained. Three weeks ago the contract for the building was let, and work commenced a few days thereafter. Fair weather has prospered the work, and yesterday afternoon, under the smiling benediction of blue skies, the finishing touches were applied and the Moody tabernacle was completed.

The entire cost of the building is about \$250, including fuel, lights and furniture. The greater part of this sum is already in hand.

Exercises of Dedication.

The following will assist in the exercises: Professor C. C. Case, Rev. Henry McDonald, Rev. E. H. Barnett, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, Bishop J. H. Vincent, Rev. W. P. Thirkield.

Dr. R. V. Atkinson, the chairman of the Evangelical Ministers' Association, will preside this afternoon. The services will begin promptly at 3 o'clock.

News of the Religious World.

Mrs. Amanda Smith, the colored evangelist, is endeavoring to establish an industrial school for girls in Chicago.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hershey has given five

Row, in long lines of cupboard, so that a supply of any particular dish can be had at a moment's notice. Four fifths of the supply have been sold in the United Kingdom, the remainder have gone to America and Australia.

Mr. L. D. Wishard, of the college department of the Young Men's Christian Association, has been attending student summer schools in England, Germany and Scandinavia. He will make a tour of several months' investigation in South Africa before returning to this country.

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Among the passengers on the steamer Australia, which sailed recently from San Francisco for Honolulu, were two missionary nurses, Miss A. M. Zoffman is going to administer to the sick and dying in the government hospital. Mrs. S. J. Hutch-

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The Congregational Home Missionary society reports a present debt to the banks of \$120,000. Of this sum \$18,000 is secured by collateral and \$70,000 by the general credit of the society; and as that limit has been reached, it is impossible to borrow more, and the treasurer is dependent upon the daily receipts for the funds with which to pay the salaries of the missionaries. The result is, that they are heavily in arrears. The actual receipts for the last two years have been from \$20,000 to \$30,000 less than the ordinary receipts.

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Seventh Baptist church, corner Jackson street and Boulevard, W. J. Spears, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Morning 7 o'clock. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. T. J. Strangers cordially invited to attend these services. Text, Acts xx, 32.

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Marlietta street. Methodist Episcopal church, between Spring and Bartow streets. Rev. R. H. Robb, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. Joseph H. Smith, Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Morning 7 o'clock. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. T. J. Strangers cordially invited to attend these services.

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Merritts avenue church, Merritts avenue, between Peachtree and Courtland, P. A. Heard, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Morning 7 o'clock. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. T. J. Strangers cordially invited to attend these services.

Central Congregational church, Ellis near Peachtree street. Rev. R. V. Atkinson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sub-

Donald, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Morning 7 o'clock. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. T. J. Strangers cordially invited to attend these services.

Immanuel Congregational church, West End, Rockwell street. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. James Sharratt, pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Morning 7 o'clock. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. T. J. Strangers cordially invited to attend these services.

Episcopal.

The cathedral, corner Washington and Hunter streets. Very Rev. A. W. Knight, dean. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. and on first and third Sundays 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

The Incarnation church, Ashby street, near Gordon street. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. W. J. Page, Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Morning 7 o'clock. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. T. J. Strangers cordially invited to attend these services.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near Corbett. Rev. Allard Barnwell, pastor. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. and on first and third Sundays 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Walker and Fair streets. Rev. Allard Barnwell, pastor. Holy communion 11 a. m. and on first and third Sundays 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Deaneur, Rev. Allard Barnwell, pastor in charge. Holy communion each first Sunday 11 a. m. Morning prayer 11 a. m. Lay reader lecture on "Confirmation" on Monday night.

Christ church, Havensville, Rev. Allard Barnwell, pastor in charge. Holy communion each first Sunday 11 a. m. Morning prayer 11 a. m. Lay reader lecture on "Confirmation" on Monday night.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, North Atlanta, W. L. Wooten, superintendent. Sunday school 4 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, T. S. Court, superintendent. Sunday school 4 p. m. Evening prayer first and third Sundays.

East Point mission. Services 4 p. m. by Rev. Allard Barnwell.

St. Paul's church, 21 Auburn avenue, near Fort street. Rev. W. A. Green, pastor in charge. Holy communion 11:45 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.

First English Lutheran church, Young Men's Christian Association hall. Rev. L. K. Probst, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Strangers cordially welcome.

St. John's German Lutheran church, Forsyth and Garnett streets. Rev. F. Heuschke, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Strangers cordially invited.

Barclay Mission.

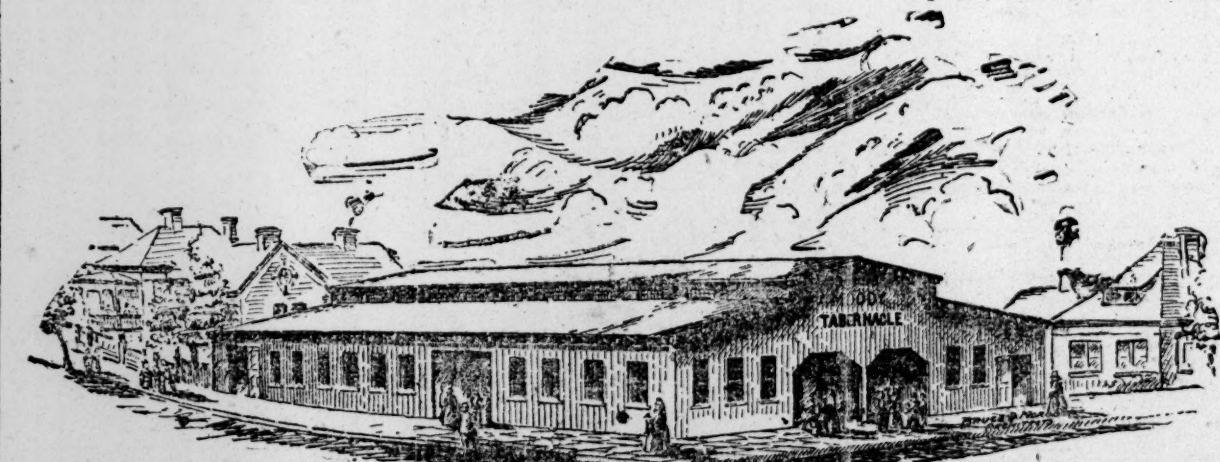
Barclay mission, 211 Marietta street. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Temperance school 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Song and praise service Saturday night 7:30. Good music at all services. Everybody welcome. John F. Barclay, superintendent.

Universalist.

Every Sunday in Knights of Pythias hall, corner Forsyth and Alabama streets, Rev. W. H. McLaughlin will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning theme: "A Constructive Faith." Evening theme: "Broad Foundations." The Young People's Union will meet at 8:45 p. m. Topic for consideration: "How Can I Help My Church?" Visitors cordially welcomed to all these services.

On Church street, near Peachtree, Rev. George Leonard Chaney will preach on the "Washington Conference." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are made welcome.

Rev. George Leonard Chaney has returned from the Washington conference, and will preach on its incidents and lessons in the Unitarian church Sunday morning.



THE MOODY TABERNACLE, WHICH WILL BE DEDICATED THIS AFTERNOON.

the advisability of holding a religious campaign in Atlanta during the exposition.

Acting upon this suggestion a meeting of the Evangelical Ministers' Association, held subsequent to that time, decided to invite Mr. Moody to come to Atlanta.

In pursuance of this action a committee was appointed, consisting of twenty-one members, lay and clerical, with Dr. R. V. Atkinson as chairman, to communicate with Mr. Moody and convey to him Atlanta's cordial invitation.

This was done. In due course of time a letter was received from Mr. Moody accepting the invitation, with the proviso that a tabernacle be leased or erected by the committee with a seating capacity of 3,000 people.

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The tabernacle has a frontage of 200 feet on Williams and a depth of 175 feet running along Cain street. A section of

acres of land worth \$15,000 to the Lutherans for an orphanage at Muscatine, Ia.

The publications of Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale are reported to be eighty-three in number. He began literary work in 1848.

Rev. Sidney Dyer, Ph.D., eminent among hymn writers, in his eighty-first year, is supplying the pulpit of the church at DeLand, Fla.

If all the Christians of every denomination were to attend church on one Sunday, the total number of worshippers would be 47,680,158.

The Methodist Protestant church is to have a Good Literature Day, with a view of increasing the circulation of the literature of the church.

Rev. J. Lansing Pearce, D.D., of Delmar, N. Y., October 6th celebrated the thirty-sixth anniversary of his pastorate in the Reformed church of that place.

Dr. Talmage assigns the work of teaching a large Bible class of 400 or 500 as being the most important of his duties which terminated in Mrs. Talmage's death.

The city council of El Reno, Oklahoma, has repealed the ordinance closing the saloons at 12 o'clock at night and passed an ordinance prohibiting the Salvation army from appearing on the streets with martial music.

The Westminster Gazette says that the popularity of Spurgeon's sermons is the most amazing literary success of the century. The number of sermons published is 1,286 and the total number of volumes sold is near 100,000,000. They are kept in sheet form in a large cellar in Paternoster

Row, in long lines of cupboard, so that a supply of any particular dish can be had at a moment's notice. Four fifths of the supply have been sold in the United Kingdom, the remainder have gone to America and Australia.

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Marlietta street. Methodist Episcopal church, between Spring and Bartow streets. Rev. R. H. Robb, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. Joseph H. Smith, Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Morning 7 o'clock. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. T. J. Strangers cordially invited to attend these services.

Park street church, West End, Rev. J. W. Roberts, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Morning 7 o'clock. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. T. J. Strangers cordially invited to attend these services.

far in advance the great crop of corn just raised, and that it will be twelve months yet before the farmers and railroads get

far in advance the great crop of corn just raised, and that it will be twelve months before the farmers can realize the benefit of this year's crop of corn. He further estimates that fully 90 per cent of the corn now fed upon the farms, was sown before the farmers had their corn leaving only 10 per cent for about corn.

The weekly statement of the associated banks show the following changes:

Reserve increase.....	\$1,390,525
Loans decrease.....	1,827,590
Specie increase.....	1,827,590
Legal tenders decrease.....	528,000
Deposits decrease.....	1,270,940
Cash decrease.....	99,800

The banks now hold \$1,689,700 in excess of the 25 per cent rule.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are bid and asked quotations

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	
Ga. 31 st , 27 to 30 years.....	102
Ga. 34 th , 25 to 40	
Augusta 7 th , L. D. 113	
Macon 6 th	111 1/2
Columbus 5 th	102 1/2

years.....	1024		Rome grade.....	163
Ge. ad.....	102	115%	Waterworks.....	103
Ge. 1896.....	106		Rome 38.....	274
Severnash.....	107	109	Fourth Cr. 44a.....	105
Atlanta.....	108		Newnards L.D. 103	
Atlanta 78.....	104		Atlanta 98.....	1024
Atlanta 79.....	109		1921.....	98
Atlanta 80.....	110		2d & 3d.....	71
Atlanta 81.....	111		2d & 3d.....	1910.....
Atlanta 82.....	112		Aia Class A.....	100%
Atlanta 83.....	113			
Atlanta 84.....	114			
Atlanta 85.....	115			
Atlanta 86.....	116			
Atlanta 87.....	117			
Atlanta 88.....	118			
Atlanta 89.....	119			
Atlanta 90.....	120			
Atlanta 91.....	121			
Atlanta 92.....	122			
Atlanta 93.....	123			
Atlanta 94.....	124			
Atlanta 95.....	125			
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Atlanta 163.....	193			
Atlanta 164.....	194			
Atlanta 165.....	195			
Atlanta				

RAILROAD STOCKS.					
Georgia	170	175	A. & N. Y.	80	85
Northwestern	88	91	A. & N. Y.	90	101
Central	10	12	do. debent.	99	101
Cent. debent.	22	24			

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

Clearings today	\$ 215,783.77
For the week	1,567,672.46
Last year	1,242,117.34

THE COTTON MARKET.

Spot Quotations.

Atlanta—Middling, weak at 7 15-16c.
 Liverpool—Middling, firm at 4 3/4d.
 New York—Middling, quiet at 8 3/8c.
 New Orleans—Middling, firm at 5 1-16c.

New York, October 25.—The statistical position of cotton as made up by the morning Chronicle is as follows:

Visible supply	3,128,455	against	2,891,426
bales last week,	and	2,955,313	bales last year

2,611,226 bales last week, and 2,606,113 bales last year. Crop in sight 1,946,455 bales versus 1, 523,477 bales last week, and 2,367,837 bales last year. In sight during week 423,008 bales versus 405,210 bales last week, and 523,429 bales last year. The Chronicle

states that the weather during the past week has been very favorable and that picking has made excellent progress. Advice from Texas indicate that the gathering of cotton will be completed in that state by the middle of the month. The Liverpool market this morning opened from 1½d to 3-6d above last evening's close, and closed steady at a net gain for the day of 2-6d. Sales on the spot were 8,000 bales. Our private cables state that the opinion exists that the cotton picking is going on at a rapid rate, but on the contrary a temporary advance is expected in consequence of anticipated small receipts and the belief that

[illegible]

Spot holders continue to maintain prices and this fact makes a favorable influence on the market. Our cables state that the European export exists abroad that the market is not likely to give way much at present, but on the contrary, a temporary advance is expected in consequence of anticipated lighter receipts. It is believed that New Zealand will again reduce his crop estimate.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today.

MONTHS	Opening.	High.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
October	8.55	8.59	8.55	8.58-60	8.40-41
November	8.35	8.29	8.35	8.38-39	8.10-14

[illegible]

Monday	4747	58.80	2497	62309	88724	783928
Tuesday	4747	58.80	2497	62309	88724	783928
Wednesday	4747	58.80	2497	62309	88724	783928
Thursday	4747	58.80	2497	62309	88724	783928
Friday	4747	58.80	2497	62309	88724	783928
Saturday	4747	58.80	2497	62309	88724	783928
Total	4752	5889.60	2497	62679	89078	788928

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	8.40	July	8.55
February	8.40	August	8.55
March	8.40	September	8.55
April	8.35	October	8.55
May	8.35	November	8.54
June	8.35	December	8.39

Closed steady; sales 35,000 bales.

Visible Supply of Cotton

New York, October 26.—Total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,139,455 bales, which 2,816,555 bales are American.

riant 2,855,313 bales and 2,666,113 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton from the plantations were 2,855,313 bales, receipts from the plantations 352,321 bales, port in sight 1,946,485 bales.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, October 26.—The dry goods market was quiet with all tones in the cotton goods department and quite moderate aggregate demand coming forward, spot business being quite inactive. The market was quiet in the late ordinary flume. In cotton dress fabrics and other departments the market is quiet.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, October 26.—(Special.)—The week just ended will be memorable in the history of the cotton exchange. The trans-

Incidents incident to an enormous speculation in the market, which was extended by a break in prices on Monday last, was at phenomenal in magnitude and suddenness. Since then there has been a partial recovery, but the market has continued extremely sensitive, and the daily quotations have covered a wide range. The trading has been comparatively light and the bulls were disgusted at the enthusiasm exhibited by Liverpool in response to our advance of yesterday, and the bears have been disappointed at the points, January selling on the call at 8.75. There was a further decline to 8.47, followed by a sharp rally, which carried the price to 8.75, and the market was heavily selling orders, and the close was really steady, with 8.50 bid for January. The course of prices hereabouts is going to be a most interesting development.

frail, and so was that around the time wheat and corn were breaking, but on average the day was a very dull one. Prices moved up and down corresponding to the action of the day on the cash side. Cash oats were $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent lower.

No class of traders in provisions appeared to be interested in that market. The feeling was steady, but it was not so strong as in the case of the pressure to sell would be felt in prices. The hog market was weaker, but exerted a steady influence on the market. It was $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than yesterday. January pork was a shade higher; January lard was a shade higher. The market for Domestic markets were quiet and easy.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago:

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
October	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
December	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/4	79 1/2
May	82 1/2	82 3/4	82 1/4	82 1/2

[illegible]

ing the week have been confined to a limit of about 14¢. Trading on the whole has been fairly active, with a number of big sellers and scalpers and commission houses and the buyers. Large northwest receipts and the fact that the market is not under the controlling influences on the bear side. An excellent cash demand, big floor output, and a number of big shorts have helped the demand and dry weather the chief bull features. Bulls, however, are not in the market, and the market is not in the mood for conditions, as rains at this season of the year usually bring out free offerings from the local bears when they occur. The present market is not in the mood for the influence in causing the weakness today.

Exports for the week are larger than for the week ending last week. The market is Miller was very bullish and St. Louis reported the sale of a good round lot for the week. The market is not in the mood for higher than yesterday's close, became

Weak feelings of, some ideas appearing to be desired to close out their trades rather than to carry them over Sunday. It is difficult to express an intelligent opinion on the market until the 1st of next month, when it is probable that the trade is entirely a scaling one.

Shorts have been good buyers of the corn on the good ship. The demand and comparatively light receipts. The feeling on May, however, is bearish. The belief is that receipts after the 1st of next month will be extremely heavy. Heavy rains, however, might cause a temporary advance, but any rise will probably be met with liberal offerings.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

IMPORTED HATS!
Monday and Tuesday, October 28
and 29, we will have
OUR SECOND GRAND OPENING.
Miss Mary Ryan,
45 Whitehall Street.

COME C

Our grand exhibit of hand carved, hard wood Furniture. We have five parlors, where gems of the best factories in the world are fitted and matched together, forming a galaxy of beauties in Gold, Inlaid Pearl and Prima Vera that are specimens of rare artistic knowledge and magnificence; also 13,000 square feet of salesrooms and three warehouses filled with Bed Room, Hall and Dining Room Goods. We invite all to see these beautiful goods, whether they desire to buy or not.

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WRITE TO US.

We want to interest the conservative trading element in our market. Send address and will mail free our Daily Market Letter, giving news and opinions. Orders solicited, any quantity, 25c. to 10c. per copy.

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public is cautioned against dealing with such persons or firms, and is notified that GEORGE F. STONE, secretary, will answer any inquiries as to whether any particular person or firm is a member of any such board. GEORGE F. STONE, Secretary.

August 26, Sun. wed.

L. Robinson. H. B. Field.
(Robinson's Cipher.)

Cotton Speculation

If you are interested in speculation for our little book on the subject, "Speculation and How to Trade," which will sent free to any applicant, Cotton

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grain, Provisions, and Stocks Bought and Sold
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Oct 16-21 wed sun

(The) (Ged) (Pares), (and) (sh) (y) (Hooker). This horse is family brood, sure sire, and cost in 1893 over \$1000. Price \$2000.

The price is not 10 per cent of the value of these horses, but they are for sale at 1 Brady-Miller stables.

1

GROSS SURPLUS, DEC. 31, 1894.	
EQUITABLE..	\$3,181,000
Mutual..	2,729,870
New York..	2,576,781
Northwestern..	1,400,876
Mutual Benefit..	3,862,742
Connecticut Mutual..	7,763,720
Aetna..	6,869,919
Penn Mutual..	2,334,000
Prov. Life and Trust..	3,805,334
New England Mutual..	2,040,607

RATIO OF ASSETS TO LIABILITIES, DEC. 31, 1894.	
EQUITABLE..	125.40
Mutual..	112.55
New York..	115.30
Northwestern..	123.83
Mutual Benefit..	107.46
Connecticut Mutual..	114.25
Aetna..	119.55
Penn Mutual..	110.34
Prov. Life and Trust..	113.93
New England Mutual..	109.22

RATIO OF SURPLUS TO LIABILITIES, DEC. 31, 1894.	
EQUITABLE..	25.40
Mutual..	12.55
New York..	15.30
Northwestern..	23.83
Mutual Benefit..	7.46
Connecticut Mutual..	14.25
Aetna..	19.55
Penn Mutual..	10.34
Prov. Life and Trust..	13.93
New England Mutual..	9.23

ASSURANCE IN FORCE, DEC. 31, 1894.	
EQUITABLE..	\$915,556,733
Mutual..	\$54,710,761
New York..	\$13,294,100
Northwestern..	\$340,677,569
Mutual Benefit..	\$30,397,528
Connecticut Mutual..	\$156,656,871
Aetna..	\$135,907,796
Penn Mutual..	\$126,437,075
Prov. Life and Trust..	\$103,671,924
New England Mutual..	\$9,868,287

INCOME SAVED FOR INVESTMENT IN 1894.	
EQUITABLE..	\$16,242,242
Mutual..	14,877,688
New York..	12,343,854
Northwestern..	8,785,123
Mutual Benefit..	2,192,568
Connecticut Mutual..	630,199
Aetna..	1,639,380
Penn Mutual..	2,098,397
Prov. Life and Trust..	2,191,993
New England Mutual..	720,743

INCREASE IN ASSETS IN 10 YEARS, 1885-94.	
EQUITABLE..	\$121,173,189
Mutual..	100,194,823
New York..	102,521,792
Northwestern..	50,760,484
Mutual Benefit..	17,499,089
Connecticut Mutual..	8,802,422
Aetna..	12,119,441
Penn Mutual..	15,251,333
Prov. Life and Trust..	17,891,778
New England Mutual..	7,172,343

SURPLUS EARNED IN 1894.	
EQUITABLE..	\$3,181,000
Mutual..	2,729,870
New York..	2,576,781
Northwestern..	1,400,876
Mutual Benefit..	3,862,742
Connecticut Mutual..	7,763,720
Aetna..	6,869,919
Penn Mutual..	2,334,000
Prov. Life and Trust..	3,805,334
New England Mutual..	2,040,607

THE BEST OF ALL IN ALL THINGS AT ALL TIMES.

There are many GOOD life insurance companies, but among them all there must be one BEST. THE BEST is THE EQUITABLE. If you wish to know why, send for 1, the report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York on the examination of The Equitable; 2, for actual results of maturing policies; 3, for statement of death claims paid in 1894. Then you will know the three great reasons of The Equitable's supremacy: 1st, its financial stability; 2, its great profits and advantages to living policyholders; 3d, the promptness of its payments and liberality of its settlements.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

JAS. W. ALEXANDER, VICE-PRESIDENT.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

H. B. HYDE, PRESIDENT.

PERDUE & ECLESTON, Managers for Georgia,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

ASSETS, \$185,044,310.

SURPLUS, \$37,481,069.

CASH DIVIDENDS PAID IN 1894.	
EQUITABLE..	\$2,185,735
Mutual..	1,308,345
New York..	1,681,755
Northwestern..	1,261,225
Mutual Benefit..	1,674,264
Connecticut Mutual..	1,265,415
Aetna..	806,859
Penn Mutual..	750,281
Prov. Life and Trust..	644,682
New England Mutual..	530,588

INCREASE IN PREMIUM INCOME IN 10 YEARS, 1885-94.	
EQUITABLE..	\$4,007,601
Mutual..	2,272,905
New York..	18,452,023
Northwestern..	9,381,890
Mutual Benefit..	3,278,187
Connecticut Mutual..	25,465
Aetna..	2,145,024
Penn Mutual..	3,561,967
Prov. Life and Trust..	2,509,737
New England Mutual..	1,073,949

INCREASE IN INTEREST INCOME IN 10 YEARS, 1885-94.	
EQUITABLE..	\$4,658,945
Mutual..	3,882,758
New York..	4,176,399
Northwestern..	2,215,320
Mutual Benefit..	901,856
Connecticut Mutual..	431,179
Aetna..	534,458
Penn Mutual..	692,894
Prov. Life and Trust..	551,761
New England Mutual..	281,648

INCREASE IN TOTAL INCOME IN 10 YEARS, 1885-94.	
EQUITABLE..	\$28,666,246
Mutual..	26,661,211
New York..	22,650,562
Northwestern..	11,610,159
Mutual Benefit..	4,266,285
Connecticut Mutual..	404,565
Aetna..	2,578,571
Penn Mutual..	4,239,441
Prov. Life and Trust..	3,390,738
New England Mutual..	1,328,994

INCREASE IN PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS IN 10 YEARS, 1885-94.	
EQUITABLE..	\$12,376,566
Mutual..	7,166,195
New York..	8,830,948
Northwestern..	2,065,193
Mutual Benefit..	2,619,123
Connecticut Mutual..	67,596
Aetna..	1,142,949
Penn Mutual..	2,098,397
Prov. Life and Trust..	1,795,518
New England Mutual..	622,942

INCOME SAVED FOR INVESTMENT IN 10 YEARS, 1885-94.	
EQUITABLE..	\$126,000,761
Mutual..	91,921,748
New York..	97,643,233
Northwestern..	48,421,138
Mutual Benefit..	16,775,122
Connecticut Mutual..	8,633,628
Aetna..	11,835,632
Penn Mutual..	15,091,784
Prov. Life and Trust..	17,015,426
New England Mutual..	7,644,951

SURPLUS EARNED IN 10 YEARS, 1885-94.	
EQUITABLE..	\$44,328,909
Mutual..	41,384,129
New York..	53,993,408
Northwestern..	21,098,860
Mutual Benefit..	14,798,801
Connecticut Mutual..	15,802,406
Aetna..	8,206,091
Penn Mutual..	8,643,644
Prov. Life and Trust..	8,637,617
New England Mutual..	4,904,633

THE MAN FROM CUMBRAE

BY GRANT ALLEN.

From the London Sketch.

Sir Theophilus Ivey has always seemed to me a most extraordinary person. As you know, he is president of the Anthropometric Society, and his powers of distinguishing different physical types and assigning their origin almost borders on the infallible. I don't know what anthropometry meant myself till I met Sir Theophilus in a hotel at Bath. Before we had been talking ten minutes together he observed to me abruptly: "Of course, you come from Northumberland, but I think you are a little more than a shadow of Zummerzet accent, so I answered at once: "Well, I am a Cleveland man, if it comes to that; but how on earth do you know it?"

"Oh, by the shape of your ears," he answered, "and by the curve of your eyebrows. Those eyebrows I saw in a portrait of North Somerset, eastward of Bridgewater, but you are Welsh blood as well as Giamorensian, I should fancy."

"This is wonderful," I exclaimed. "My mother was a Swanes woman. What made you guess that? What Welsh trait do you detect in me?"

"Your lip and chin are South Wales," Sir Theophilus replied, "and the shape of your skull shows shillur in affinities. Your ancestors from that side, I imagine, must have come originally from the Peninsula of Gower."

Well, this was a lucky guess, as it happened, but I thought it more so to test him. I asked: "What do you make of my wife?"

He looked fixedly at her for a moment. "Mrs. Wallis," he replied, "is a little more shillur to place quite accurately. She might be from Cumberland, but I think more probable she came from Dumfries shire."

"You are a wizard!" my wife cried. "I was born in Dumfries and my father belonged to the country by origin, but my grandmother on my father's side came straight from Keswick."

After that everybody in the room wanted Sir Theophilus to guess where he or she came from, and he did it in most cases with wonderful accuracy. One old clergyman, he said, had an Aberdeenshire head, and could get no hat to fit him except in Aberdeen. And this turned out to be so, for it seems some Aberdonians have bigger skulls than any one else in Britain, and special hats have to be made to fit them.

Another man he instantly detected as a Gallowayman, and a third as an east Anglian. He was equally successful with two young ladies from the Isle of Wight, though he failed over a Devonian, and not quite unjustly, took an Orkney man for a Shetlander. It appears there is some slight local difference between these last two types, for the Orkney man is a farmer who owns a fishing boat, while the Shetlander is a fisherman who owns a farm.

For the next week, as chance would have it, we saw much of Sir Theophilus. He went with us around Loch Lomond, and stopped three nights at the same hotel in Glasgow. So, we got quite friendly, and at the end of that time we decided to go up to London together.

When we stepped into our carriage at St. Enoch station we saw a tall and morose looking man very comfortably seated in the corner opposite us. He was apparently absorbed in his local paper, and he held before his face somewhat obtrusively, as if he desired to escape observation. But Sir Theophilus, who has a perfect mania for observing faces and heads, determined to get a good look at him, and I could see him staring hard with all his eyes at our neighbor whenever he moved the paper to one side. This evidently annoyed the stranger, but Sir Theophilus was not to be balked. After two or three good long stares he turned round to me and mur-

mured enigmatically, "hexagonal." Then I knew he was referring to the shape of our neighbor's skull, for it was a word I had heard him apply more than once before to heads we had met in the hotels or elsewhere.

After a while he tried to make the stranger talk. But the morose looking man was clearly one of those unsocial people who won't be dragged into conversation on any terms. "You mind your business and I'll mind mine," his demeanor seemed to say, as plain as words could say it. "Fie, fie!" Sir Theophilus muttered briefly once more. "The fact can be recognized by the squareness of the knuckles."

This was whispered in my ear, but I rather think the man opposite heard it.

At last Sir Theophilus could stand it no longer. I could see he was fairly itching with desire to identify our vis-a-vis from a racial standpoint. He leaned over toward him blandly and observed with his most engaging smile—he is a polite gentleman—"Excuse me, but I think you come from the island of Cumbrae."

A most singular expression broke suddenly over the stranger's face. He knitted his brows and looked extremely angry. It seemed to me, too, that he was alarmed or frightened. "You are mistaken," he said, raising the paper once more so as to screen his features. "I come from Strirling."

Sir Theophilus glanced at me, pursed his lips and shook his head. The stranger, behind his newspaper, could not see this by pantomime. "Won't do," the man of science murmured gently in my ear. "Try again; must fashion it. Excuse me once more. You may come from Strirling, but your father and mother must surely have been Cumbrae people."

The man opposite replied, without looking up from his paper, "My mother and father were both of them from Perthshire. I never in my life was nearer Cumbrae than Glasgow."

Sir Theophilus was not to be beaten. "I should have thought myself," he said, beaming through his spectacles, "you come from Great Cumbrae or Little Cumbrae, and not as the saying goes, from the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland. But, of course, you know best, though I must say," he spoke most deliberately, "you show all the marks of the Cumbrae physiognomy. The shape of your skull, the peculiarity of your eyebrows and the unusual texture of your hair are distinctly—"

The stranger glared at him. "Good God, sir!" he cried, "are you a detective or a mailman, that you can't let a peaceable fellow traveler alone without cross-questioning him in this way?"

Sir Theophilus smiled blandly upon him. "Neither, my dear sir," he answered, with his courteous deference, endeavoring to soothe the stranger's ruffled feelings. "I am the president of the Anthropometric Society, and I merely desired to ask you this question from a scientific interest in the races of Britain."

The stranger, who had turned doubly white at first, seemed mollified for a moment. But, though Sir Theophilus explained to him at some length in his very lucid way the nature and meaning of the science of anthropometry, it was clear he desired no further conversation. Sir Theophilus tried again once or twice, and when lunch time came offered him some of our cold grog and claret, but his wiles were in vain. But, though Sir Theophilus refused to be bled, the man from Cumbrae—or from Strirling, if you please, refused to be bled by them. Sir Theophilus dejectedly approached the subject of Cumbrae once or twice, but whenever he got anywhere near the mouth of the Clyde the stranger's wrath and indignation grew visible. When at last we reached Carlisle and the morose looking man descended from the carriage, Sir Theophilus turned round to me with a meaning smile. "E pur si muove," he mur-

mured, half to himself, "he did come from Cumbrae. I could swear to that type of skull among ten thousand."

He turned out of the window and watched the retreating figure. "What's this?" he cried. "He's left all his things here, and he's going to the booking office. 'Perhaps,' I suggested, 'he's going no farther than Carlisle.'"

"No, no," Sir Theophilus answered, "as sure as my name's Ivey, there's something up. He had a first-class through ticket from Glasgow to St. Pancras. I saw it myself when I passed it to the guard just now to punch it. And didn't you notice how angry he was when I spoke about Cumbrae? Evidently, for some reason or other, he wanted to avoid us."

In another minute a porter crossed the line and came over to our carriage. "Beg your pardon, gentlemen, but will you please show me which of these things are not yours? The passenger who was in with you has sent me across for them."

"These he's not going to St. Pancras?" Sir Theophilus asked, eagerly.

"No, sir; he's changed his mind, and he's going on by the Northwestern."

"This is queer," he said, "devilish queer. I don't half understand it. Why on earth should he take it as an imputation on his character that he comes from Cumbrae? Never met such a singular circumstance in my life. Here, boy, have you got any London papers?"

The porter boy handed him up The Times. Sir Theophilus took it. I bought a Daily Chronicle. The train went on. For a while we sat silent and buried in our respective papers. Suddenly Sir Theophilus gave a long, low "Whew!"

"What's up?" I said, looking across at him.

"Why, now I see what the fellow meant by denying Cumbrae," Sir Theophilus cried, decisively. "But he won't escape me! His head betrays him. Just look at this paragraph and you can see the whole truth of it."

He handed me over The Times with his thumb on one column. I looked where he pointed, and this is what I read: "Wallis, alias 'Shooting Chay.' It has now transpired that the missing man, Hudson, who is supposed to have fired the fatal shot, is a person of the name of Wallis, a native of the island of Great Cumbrae, well known as a bookmaker at Newmarket and elsewhere. The strictest search has been made for him in the neighborhood, and the police believe he will soon be captured."

"Police be damned!" Sir Theophilus murmured, positively. "I'll back myself to recognize a Cumbrae head against any detective in the adjacent islands."

"But there's a portrait of Hudson in last night's Pall Mall," I said, "and this man isn't really the least bit like him. He has a bushy beard and whiskers, and is described as red-haired."

Sir Theophilus glanced at me. "Shaved himself and dyed," he exclaimed in reply. "Nothing easier than to disguise himself. One doesn't expect much from a hasty woodcut in an evening paper, but even there I can see the same ears and forehead. However, we shall be up in town before him. I'll communicate with the police and see the copy of the photograph they have of the man before he reaches London."

That very same evening I accompanied Sir Theophilus to the Marlborough police station and went round with him and the inspector to await the man from Cumbrae as he came in by the Northwestern. And that's how Reuben Plummer was really arrested.

Free to Build Heads.
We will mail on application free information how to grow hair upon a bald head, stop falling hair, cure dandruff, and scalp diseases. Address: Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 127 E. Third street, Cincinnati, O. Sun 17

Cotton Dealers.
Order a Lightning Cotton Calculator, 5 to 10 cents; each cent divided into 32 fractions. Full page for each price, 25¢. Price \$10 net cash in advance, or \$10.40 delivered. Circulars and sample papers free. Address: M. G. Hall, Little Rock, Ark. Oct 25-26 Sun

THE ESTERO MESSIAH

Carries the "Keys of Heaven" for a Watch Charm.

LEE COUNTY'S KORESHANITES

Facts from a Chicago Man Who Has Been a Resident of the "New Jerusalem" for a Year.

From The Fort Myers, Fla., News.
Our reporter met last Sunday a man named A. Thatcher, a gentleman who has been living with the Koreshan people at Estero for a year past. He was en route to Vera Cruz, Mexico, going via Puna Gorda and the Morgan line to Havana, at which place he will visit his daughter and erect a carriage house for his grandchildren. Thatcher came here from Chicago, not as a member of the Koreshan unit, but because his wife is a convert to the doctrines, and it was to be with her that he came to Florida, having been promised all the liberties that one could enjoy elsewhere.

After a year's residence with these people, he seems disgusted with the peculiar teachings of the self-appointed Messiah, Dr. Teed. He has not a word to say against the people in the society from a moral standpoint, and even asserts that in his opinion Dr. Teed strictly lives up to his opinion. Dr. Teed strictly lives up to his opinion. The restrictions placed upon him in a social way were very obnoxious to him, and he says would have been to show any natural love for their parents.

Forty-Four Spirits Incarnate.
Dr. Teed formed this new order about ten years ago, although he claims to have been "inspired" twenty-five years ago, and that no less than forty-four spirits of departed ones are reincarnated in him, including those of the Messiah, Moses, St. Peter, Mr. Thatcher asserts that Teed wears two keys as watch charms that he says are the keys of heaven, and Napoleon, although what relation the great French general can have to the meek and loving Messiah is a mystery. Perhaps, though, this "spirit of Napoleon" accounts for Teed's wonderful desire for power.

Asked how Dr. Teed succeeded in making converts to his strange doctrine, Mr. Thatcher replied that the women were hypnotized or mesmerized and seemed to be under the influence of the doctor. The men were drawn to the society through their desire to secure a home on the communistic idea, which is one of the features of the order. There are some intelligent men among them, but a great number appear to be men of weak mind.

In fact, our informant asserts that Teed does not want anyone to belong to the society, but that he has a great number of converts to his doctrine. Mr. Thatcher, however, has a different opinion of his own. As soon as it is discovered that a person displays a disposition to think for himself and has a mind of his own, he is given gentle hints that his room is more desirable than his company. Some of the men have great faith in the doctor and call him "Master," and this class base all their hopes for their future welfare in the strong faith that they have in the man.

Teed claims to be "Cyrus, the son of Jesse." This is true to the extent that

his father, who is still living at the age of 86, is named Jesse Teed, and that he named his son Cyrus Teed, although it is thought that he was christened John. Dr. Teed's father does not believe in Koreshanism, and takes no stock in his son's professions.

The Founder a Hustler.
Dr. Teed is what is commonly known as a hustler, and he seems to have cut out for a land agent and seemed to have missed his calling in the role of the Messiah. If he could continue his efforts in building up his "New Jerusalem of the 20th century" at Estero to legitimate ways, none could find fault. We know there are some in Lee county who are very friendly to him, believing that he is doing no harm, and is assisting in settling our county. Dr. Teed, in his lectures in the north and his teachings to his people, claims that he will control Lee county in politics, but we see little danger in these threats, for while we believe that he is sincere in his desire to do this, the power will never be his. What we object to in the man is that we believe he is doing our county and Florida a great deal of harm for the reason that he is leading many to come to Estero on account of the flattering prospects that he is holding out to them. There are few home comforts, most of them living in palmetto shacks. He says that the women and old men do not complain, but that the young men are dissatisfied with the fare that they are served with.

A Singular Character.
Not all of the people that Dr. Teed is bringing down from the north are converts to Koreshanism. Some are induced to come through the glowing descriptions given by Dr. Teed, and these on arriving there, and learning the true state of things, become dissatisfied and leave the country, with the result that Lee county is unjustly given a bad name.

A good deal of nonsense has been written about running Teed out of the county, etc. Of course there is little or no foundation for such talk. But the question is this: Can the people of this county encourage such methods as are being adopted by Dr. Teed in bringing settlers to our county? It is said that Teed gloated over the railroad strikes that centered in Chicago a year ago, and loves to tell of the bloody revolution that is to come in the United States, compared to which the reign of terror in France will have been a mild affair. He is a man who delights in defaming the Christian church and Christian ministers, and displays his intolerance of the laws of the land. Certainly these are not the sentiments that the people of Lee county will sanction or endorse.

All the information given above—and much more not referred to—is furnished us by Mr. Thatcher, who expects to return here in a few months, and remain in Fort Myers a short time, and he says that he is prepared to substantiate every statement that he makes. He appears to be an intelligent and refined gentleman. He was in the employ of a large insurance company at Chicago as bookkeeper prior to coming to Florida.

SINCE THE WAR
BENJAMIN'S RADICALLY CURED in every case since 1861, with Famous Prescription 100-384. Prepared by Muller, 42 Union street, N. Y. C. Sufferers from RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA, INFLAMMATORY, etc. Pleasant to take, 75¢ per bottle. All druggists. Book free. Avoid imitations. CHERRY LIPS—Bismarck Bitters once a day, will give you Strong Stomach, Active Liver, Perfect Health. Sold Everywhere. 75¢ and \$1.25.

The German American Mutual Life Association



POLICIES
Annual Renewable, Limited Term, Life Expectancy, Life Annuities, Prepaid Term, Continuous Life, Annual Distribution.
The whole question is a nutshell: After paying the actual cost of insurance and securing responsibility and safety, who can use the difference or surplus to the best advantage, the insured or the insurance company? Correspondence, inquiries, and an examination respectfully solicited.

WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT OF
GAS, OIL AND GASOLINE STOVES.

Now is the Time to Buy Cheap!
A large line of Hard Wood Mantels, Tile and Grates, 10 per cent cheaper than any other house

\$20,000 WORTH OF GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES
At factory prices. Visitors can save money on Housefurnishing Goods at

KEELY COMPANY KEELY COMPANY KEELY COMPANY

The Great Retail Shopping Headquarters.

Every household requires, nearly every day, some article or some piece of merchandise which we can supply from the shelves of this great store, and our effort is to carefully, satisfactorily and perfectly conduct this business that when that want appears this store will at once present itself as the first and best place in which to supply this want.

To accomplish this we utilize the keenest ability of the whole splendid organization of this house in gathering stocks which shall be exactly right in size and completeness—in placing on sale none but trustworthy goods—in serving customers with extremest attention—in correcting instantly any possible error—in bringing to a satisfactory conclusion every transaction, no matter how small or large—in uniting absolute dependence with every statement, every advertisement, every sale—and in quoting prices always (grossly exaggerated advertisements notwithstanding) as low or lower than are obtainable elsewhere.

Women's 4-button length Glazed Kid Gloves, three styles of embroidery on back, metal or pearl buttons, all colors.....98c

Women's 4-button length Lambskin Gloves, heavy pique embroidery on back, darkish shades for fall. Right for driving or walking.....98c

Women's 12-button imported Suede Kid Gloves, eight of the popular delicate tints for full dress wear. Very swell.....\$1.48

Women's 16-button French Suede Kid Gloves, the colors are pink, blue, lilac, corn, tan, rose, cream, and white.....\$1.98

Women's 16-button Glazed Kid Gloves, backs elaborately embroidered. They come only in black and white.....\$2.98

Empire Fans in dainty silk and airiest gauze, edged with pretty lace. All the richest conceits, from \$1.25 up to.....\$6.00

Point d'Gene, Point d'Irelande, Duchesse and Point Venise Lace Collars. Handsomest patterns yet shown, \$3.50 up to.....\$6.50

Scarfs of real Mink Fur with patented clasp of natural head and claw; various lengths, 98c up to.....\$9.75

A great variety of Ostrich Feather Boas. The very best qualities, full, fluffy and curly, \$8.50 up to.....\$30.00

Beautiful Collars formed by rows of real Ostrich Feathers sewed on black satin band, a Paris idea, \$3.00 up to.....\$25.00

Jet and Iridescent Yokes. These are in the height of style and sold high in many stores; big assortment here, \$1.75 up to.....\$8.50

Garnitures made out of brilliant Cut Jet. They lend additional grace and beauty to any dress, \$2.00 up to.....\$12.00

Nearly a hundred styles of Passamenterie, a gorgeous combination of jewels, beads, spangles, facets and metal, 15c up to.....\$7.50

Beaver, Astrakhan, Thibet, Ostrich and Beaded Velvet Trimmings. The most perfect stock in the South, 25c up to.....\$6.75

Buttons—large Porcelain Buttons, with artistic miniature work, finished with enamel and studded with rhinestones.....\$4.00

Buttons from the size of a pea to two inches in diameter, enriched with pearl, ruby, turquoise and gold, 50c to.....\$3.75

Jet Buttons, cut, riveted and dull for mourning. A vast collection for you to choose from, 15c to.....\$2.50

Sixty dozen extra fine scalloped and embroidered Handkerchiefs, sheer and soft, 10c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c and.....\$5.00

Unlaundered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, good quality, with beautiful reverse work; others hand embroidered, 10c, 25c and.....35c

Fifty dozen Men's Plain White and Colored Bordered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 25c and 50c; our prices 15c and.....25c

Gloria Silk Umbrellas, size 26 inches crooked and looped handles of natural woods, worth \$1.50; our price.....98c

Twilled Gloria Silk Umbrellas, size 26 inches, steel rod, looped and crooked handles of Congo, Cherry and Acacia, worth \$2.25; at.....\$1.50

Pure Sterling Silk Umbrellas, warranted not to split, best dye, size 26 inches, large assortment beautiful handles, worth \$4.50; at.....\$3.00

Magnificent Silks.

Unfolded before the writer are samples of Silks freshly cut from full pieces newly received by Keely Company from the notable makers of the world. Each finger-long scrap is lovely, almost imitable. They are not such that severely prosaic men and women want to buy. They are too elegant, extravagant and delicate to be appreciated in a hurry; pause at the counters and admire leisurely. Their manifest destiny is to adorn queens of grace and beauty, and the fitness of things will ere long claim them.

Sixty pieces of rich Novelty Silks, for evening wear, from Paris, London, Lyons and Zurich. Taffetas with stripes and figures. Shot Taffetas and Gros Grains, Persian colorings and Oriental designs. Double-warp Taffetas with Damasse and Dresden figures and stripes. Chameleon Silks, richly brocaded, iridescent and shimmering. Brocaded Satin Duchesse, pure white and tinted. Silk d'Canaille with woven figures, showing all the rainbow colors.

The foregoing is a brief summary of the most brilliant line of exquisite Silks ever shown in the South, worth up to \$3.50; our prices range from \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Specials at .75c Specials at .98c

Colored Taffetas and Satin Duchesse in stripes, checks and brocades—Plaid Surahs, 24 inches wide—Plain and Changeable Taffetas—Black Satin and Taffeta Brocades—Black Satin Duchesse—Black Surah, 24 inches wide—Black and Colored Japanese Silks, 28 inches wide.

Colored and Black Duchesse Satin and Taffetas in stripes and figures—Brocaded Crepon, 28 inches wide—Black Peau d' Soie—Black Muscovite—Black Gros d' Londres—Black Mascotte—Black Gros Grain Silks—Black Satin Duchesse—Black Damasse Black Armure.

Colored Dress Goods.

The magnitude of this stock is powerfully impressive. Glance at the overflowing shelves and counters and you may faintly comprehend the richness and diversity of the grand gathering. It would require a small, closely printed volume of descriptions and quotations to do the display justice. Impossible to convey an adequate idea of its vastness and beauty in these narrow and limited columns. Here's a skeleton outline—restricted but surpassingly interesting:

Full-width Woolen Plaids—42-inch Novelty Jacquards—38-inch All-wool Serges, Cashmeres and Henriettas, representing twenty colors, worth up to 45c; our price.....25c

All-wool Fancy Boucle Suitings—45-inch All-wool Serge—large group American Cheviots in green, brown, blue, garnet and gray color combinations, worth up to 65c; our price.....39c

All-wool 40-inch Scotch Plaids—All-wool Homespun Cheviots—Changeable Sharkskin Crepon—All-wool 40-inch Heather Mixtures in mottled color effects, worth up to 75c; our price.....49c

Beautiful Gof Plaids—All-wool Navy Bicycle Serge—Silk-and-Wool Mixtures, 44 inches wide—Boucle Suitings overwoven with black and red Jacquard figures, worth up to \$1; our price.....65c

Chameleon Suitings, changeable and prismatic with silk threads, Bourette and Camel's-hair Novelties—French Chevron and Frieze weaves, worth up to \$1.25; our price.....75c

Silk-warped Novelty French Suitings, black and red hummocky surfaces, half Cheviot, half Boucle—Mohair Striped Suitings and brilliant Silk-and-Wool Plaids, worth up to \$1.40; our price.....85c

Exclusive Novelties.

Everything in Dress Goods isn't rough, but so many things are that the simple, plain-faced weaves seem almost lost in the wilderness of limpy, curly and scrappy sorts. Came's-hair shows up frothy, fuzzy and zaggly in a dizzying variety of plaids beknotted with hanging hairs. Boucle comes gayly to the front with teased angles and tangles and random dashes, adding the charm of piquancy or quaintness to even the soberest stuff. Scotch Cheviots are peculiar for quality and beauty, and ever now and again you descry a style where bits of boucle pop up at every turn like May flowers among mossy ridges. Plaids were never so powerful. Clans, of course, and maybe a hundred more, as worthy and winsome as warp and woof can well be made to show.

Strikingly of the roughish goods is Boucle Camel's-hair that all are wanting just now. You may get them with the flowing fibers scattered like stray straws in a pasture, or so thick as to be almost shaggy. Here they are, cut into largish squares by a criss-cross of white and colored fleecy. Styles were never more audacious. You are sure to like them—\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Such Cheviots! Sharply showing decided colorings from Tartan gawness to Homespun severity. Stripes, plaids, dabs, blocks and cocoon spots. Some have clumps of long limp yarn curled and crinkled at-top their surface; others are covered with velvety twists Llama-like in effect. Clean saving on all you buy, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Black Dress Goods.

All-wool Serge, Henrietta and Plain Mohair, 36 inches wide.....19c

Fine French Twilled Serge, all wool, 36 in. wide, worth 50c.....39c

Imperial Twilled Serge, finest wool and dye, 46 in. wide.....45c

Silk-finished Henrietta and Brocade Armure and Mohair 40 in. wide.....49c

Extra quality Storm Serge, 44 in. wide, worth 75c; our price.....59c

Twilled Mohair, a new and pretty weave, 48 in. wide.....98c

Capes and Coats.

Over three hundred Capes and Coats just received and arranged in stock for quick selling on Monday morning. These goods were secured by our New York resident buyer from an importer and manufacturer who had to sell without delay. This occasion is not a mere incident, but one of the greatest triumphs and features of the season.

Well-made, medium-length Cape of good quality Serge full sweep. You couldn't buy the bare material for what we sell the completed garment.....\$3.00

Double Cape, extra full sweep, in either Kersey or Boucle, tailor-made and stitched. Remarkably handsome and a genuine bargain.....\$5.00

Capes of rich Broadcloth, tans, blues and black, lined throughout with imported Silk, new style collar trimmed with fine lace.....\$7.50

Boucle Jackets, 26 inches long, Tuxedo reverses, Melon sleeves, rippled back, elaborately stitched and very finely finished.....\$6.00

Rich Mohair Tufted Boucle Jackets, lined with silk, Mando in sleeves, pretty ripple back, box front and tailor made throughout.....\$7.50

Fine Kersey Jackets, coaching collar and reverses, very chic back, extremely big sleeves, silk lined, neatly cut and finished.....\$10.00

Best quality Kersey Coaching Jacket, strapped and stitched, extremely wide box front, jaunty reverses and inlaid velvet collar, lined throughout with fancy silk, inside fly and kerchief pocket. A finer Jacket cannot be bought.....\$20.00

Styles the latest, prettiest and absolutely correct, prices that can only be appreciated by comparisons with similar qualities elsewhere. Every garment is a model of excellence and utility; all made from the newest materials, including Caterpillar, Boucles, French Cheviots, Wool Per-siana, Beavers and Kerseys.

Seal Plush Capes.

TEN DOLLAR

Plush Capes \$6.50

FIFTEEN DOLLAR

Plush Capes \$8.50

TWENTY DOLLAR

Plush Capes \$9.90

They are deep, soft pile and lustrous. Silk-lined throughout and trimmed with Thibet or Jet and Beaded Velvet. These are the most notable offerings ever made in new and perfect goods. Nothing scant or lacking—all are fashionable length and full sweep.

Women's Box Suits.

Black and Blue Storm Serge Suits and Novelty Cloth Suits. The Jackets are full or "box" style; skirts of the latest design, worth up to \$13.50; our prices \$8.50 and \$10.00. Cheaper than home sewing.

Our efforts are telling

rapidly. New faces

greet us every day. We

foresaw Atlanta's

great need—A First-

Class Clothing House—

and we had the

courage in the face of

the cheapening tendency

of the times, to supply

that need. Today

we stand without a peer.

Haven't you noticed

on the streets every-

where how much

better the people dress?

Our good Clothes

and low prices have

much to do with it. We

are driving poor and

shoddy stuff out of the

market. We've made it

possible for men to

dress elegantly and

fashionably and at about

half former expenditure.

It's no longer a

struggle where the

money is to come from

for a Suit or Overcoat—

so little is needed.

The newest styles

in Children's

Suits and Overcoats.

Dozens of different

lots, every one

with a peculiarity.

You'll not see them

elsewhere. Prices

reasonable.

Keely-Neel Co.

THE NEGRO'S SIDE

**Wittmer and Bob Smalls Speak for Their
Race to Carolinians.**

ASSERT THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE

**They Declare That There Is No Danger
of Black Rule.**

ARE PROTESTING AGAINST EXCLUSION

Claim To Speak for More Than Half a Million Citizens of the Palmetto State.

Columbia, S. C., October 26.—The constitutional convention this morning resumed

Whipper, the negro member from Beaufort, took the floor in behalf of his race and spoke for two hours and a half, dealing with the entire situation in perhaps even more forcible manner than did Miller last night. He was particularly severe on the proposed plan. He was listened to with marked attention. He recounted many things bearing on the dark days of the re-

Bob Smalls then took the floor and spoke for an hour, raking the scheme fore and aft. Then Senator Tillman had the further consideration of the matter postponed until 7:30 o'clock Monday eveninig.

Senator Irby proposes to recommit to the committee to have the article construed as to its constitutionality.

Whipper's Argument.
The two negroes who presented the cause of their race today were both members of the constitutional convention of 1868 which adopted the present constitution. Whipper argued that there never was such a thing as negro rule in South Carolina. He maintained that when the negro was given the ballot he was unfit to receive it; that white men took advantage of his weakness, got

"Now to the bill before us, which I am compelled to characterize as a snare, a subterfuge, a delusion. The only thing in connection with it is the fact that its authors declared six months or more before the calling of this convention that it was necessary in order to disfranchise the negro without disfranchising a single white man."

"Now, should the negro be disfranchised? If so it ought to be done in an open, frank manner and not by subterfuge in this article. When suffrage was conferred on the negro he was not fit to exercise it. But here were many white men in the same condition. It was a mistake. The negroes were led a way by the superior race. I have

een here thirty-one days and have heard them try to prove that you were the superior race. We admit that. We were just out of the bondages of slavery and ignorance. You have had culture. You have had schools and colleges—all open to you. The doors of these have been closed to us. We concede your superiority, but it is little to boast of. Wait thirty years and see how the negro advances. We concede that the negro was unprepared for the ballot when

got it. For 250 years all efforts were directed to training the negro's muscles. The white man was equally unfit. One class had been ignorant. The other had been taught to believe the negro was the basis of property. The negro was at the bottom of the bloody war. Their bitterness make them unfit for doing justice to the negro. You will find all this here in the black code passed by the whites in 1863. Time has proven that they were not qualified to take the ballot when offered to

"I am not here as a supplicant, nor do I put myself and my race in the attitude of a beggar. I am here as a man and a representative, not representing simply the negro, but representing the people. The fact that I am a negro has nothing to do with my status here, and just here I will digress a speak of the flippant way the term 'nigger' has been used in this convention. I am a negro. There are six others here that are

prides. We are proud of it, and we hope to be able to do something, in and out of this convention, that the negroes will be proud of and white men compelled to recognize. But when men selected from their various counties, as it is fair to suppose, with a view to their intelligence and their standing at their various homes, assemble here with these grave duties and responsibilities resting upon them can so apparently use the word 'nigger,' spelt with 'o's,' it is hurtful, and I feel it keenly.

stings sharper than a serpent's tooth when it comes from the venerable gentleman from Edgeville, Mr. G. M. Tillman, whom I had learned to respect. We have only six of us here of the inferior race and you have 104. Men upon this floor are clamoring for white supremacy; come here and assume dignity and call us 'niggers' till the flippancy of barroom attendants. This trouble is 'negro rule' and 'white supremacy.' Was there ever any such thing as 'negro rule' in South Carolina?

was the rule of white men, supported the negroes. Ain't there more negroes on white men on your farms? Yet, don't your wife rule? In the convention of 1868, there were less than a dozen negroes and less than a dozen white men engaged in the work done there. I am proud of the work done in that convention. The way it stood the test has shown that there is nothing dangerous in it. They had simply taken the best parts of other consti-

sons. Most of the men were there to see as they were told. The consequence will come. The negro is here and here to stay forever. The negroes born every day could not be carried in all the ships you could bring to our shores.

Small's Speech.

General Robert Small, the negro ex-congressman from Beaufort, among other things in his speech said:

Mr. President—This convention has been called for no other purpose than the disenchisement of the negro. Be careful, I hear in mind that the elections which are to take place early next month in very many of the states are watching the action of this convention, especially on the suffrage question. Remember that the negro was not brought her of his own accord. I found by reference to a history in the Congressional library in Washington, written

Well, that he says that in 1919 in the month of June a Dutch man-of-war landed at Jamestown, Va., with fifteen sons of Africa aboard. At the time Miles Kendall was deputy governor of Virginia. He refused to allow the vessel to be anchored in any of her harbors. But he found out that his order had been sent out that the vessel was without provisions and the crew was in a starving condition. He countermanded his order and supplied the vessel with the needed provisions in exchange for the cargo.

Exploded Her Boilers.
Chicago, October 26.—Tug Morford, towing the steamer Ionia, exploded her boilers at 2:35 o'clock this morning in the river. Seventeenth street. Tug O. B. Green, assisting in towing, was also wrecked. The body of John Ferguson, the missing cap of the tug O. B. Green, was taken from the river by the police at 11 o'clock.

THE POLICE AT A GLANCE

S. GRABFELDER & COMPANY, - - - DISTILLERS.

ECHO SPRING
Kentucky Belle
ROSE VALLEY
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DUNN'S MONOGRAM
OAKLAND
SILVER BROOK
Horse Shoe

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

HAIL, COLONEL CODY

Buffalo Bill and His Rough Riders Will Arrive Today.

COME ON THREE BIG TRAINS

They Will Camp at the Exposition and Open Up the Show Tomorrow Near the Southern's Terminal.

Today Buffalo Bill arrives with his congress of rough riders of the world. Three trains following in the wake of one another will reach the city about 10 o'clock this morning, and will be immediately switched to the exposition grounds, where they will disembark.

There has never been an attraction of this kind of so great magnitude as Buffalo Bill's Wild West. It takes three trains to pull the attraction that he has been showing throughout the southern states, which is not all the entire show.

Several carloads of horses arrived in At-

shooting turn as one of the features of the performance.

The trains arrive in the morning and will be pulled out to the grounds where they will be unloaded and the large tent that is to be used erected. The grounds are all ready for the tents to be raised as the grading was finished yesterday afternoon. The main tent will cover about fifteen acres and will be placed in the center of the plat that has been laid off.

The exposition company has agreed to give return checks to all those who wish to visit the Wild West performance, so that they can return into the grounds any time during the day that the check was given out. This will give everybody a chance to visit the afternoon performances.



NATE SALBURY.

placed in the center of the plat that has been laid off.

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BACK TO VIRGINIA

Governor O'Ferrall and His Party Reach Home Safely.

THEY HAD A GRAND SEND OFF

The Virginians Were Given a Heartly Goodsend as Their Two Trains Pulled Out from Atlanta.

Last night Captain Arnall, president of the Virginia Society, received a telegram from Governor O'Ferrall's private secretary, Mr. Chesterman, stating that the governor and party had reached Richmond and that the trip home had been one of the most delightful and happy rides imaginable. At points along the road yesterday after the governor and his family had breakfasted the train was given grand receptions, and when the train reached Richmond the streets about the depot were thronged with people, who were anxious to welcome the governor to his home.

The last day of the Virginians in At-

was posted in the rotunda of the Kimball by Mr. Leland, and was where it could be seen by all of the members of the party. Eleven o'clock was given as the hour for the departure of the train and just before that hour the Virginia troops, the Virginia Military Institute cadets bringing up the rear, marched by the hotel on the Fry street side with two bands playing. As the troops reached the hotel there was a halt and the band continued to play until Governor O'Ferrall, Mrs. O'Ferrall and some of the members of his staff stepped upon the veranda on the second floor. As the governor appeared under the strong electric light and was recognized the band major saluted with his baton and the order to forward march was given. As the companies came abreast they presented arms and when the cadets came up there was a great cheer by the boys for the governor.

Immediately after the troops went by the governor and his party came down and walked to the depot. Governor O'Ferrall was escorted by Mr. P. H. Snook and Dr. Hutchison, while Captain Arnall cared for Mrs. O'Ferrall. Mr. George Bradley, Mr. Harry Snook and Mr. Hamilton Douglas, with Father Kelley and Mr. Kelley looked after Miss O'Ferrall and the ladies of the party.

Reaching the union station there was a general handshaking and many goodbyes said, and then the party entered the cars and retired for the long night's ride. The party breakfasted on the car somewhere near Charlotte yesterday morning and reached Richmond last night about 10 o'clock.

Not only Governor O'Ferrall but every member of his party is more than pleased with the visit to Atlanta and the manner in which they have been entertained.

"We leave Atlanta very reluctantly," said Governor O'Ferrall Friday night. "Every one is thoroughly delighted with the trip, and all the girls, I believe, leave their hearts behind them. We have been most royally treated, not only by the Virginians here, but by every one. I never saw such hospitality as Atlanta can show except in the old state. The exposition is one of the biggest and most successful events I have ever seen, and I hope every Virginian will come to see it."

Colonel John B. Doherty, of Waterbury, Conn., has been in attendance with the National Convention of Mutual Underwriters of this city, for the last few days, accompanied by his lady, Mrs. Doherty, who is from one of the colonial families of New England, and who was a Miss Euel, one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic families of that country. Colonel Doherty is the secretary of the Connecticut Indemnity Association, of Waterbury, Conn., ex-postmaster of Waterbury, and one of the most popular military men in New England. Colonel Doherty and his lady are delighted with the hospitality of the south, and extend praise to the grand exposition in the beautiful city of Atlanta. In fact, the Connecticut Indemnity Association has only been in the south for two years under the management of Julius A. Burney, one of the citizens of Atlanta, and manager of the southern states. Colonel Doherty and his lady left on the vestibule yesterday afternoon for New York city, en route to Connecticut.

We bespeak for the Connecticut Indemnity under its able management, Julius A. Burney, a grand and glorious harvest in the future. His low rates, attractive policies and conservative management. His southern connections were many and close. He was himself a southern man. His people were southerners. His first sweetheart was a Rutledge. His wife was a Todd.

Where To Stop in Atlanta.

No place in Atlanta is more comfortable and pleasant than the Seals house, 270 Houston street. Street cars on all sides.

Personal.

Go out to the beautiful Seals house for a concert and good board. No. 270 Houston street.

Write us for our new illustrations and prices on Sterling Silver Knives, Spoons and Forks from all leading manufacturers.

MAISEL & BERKLEY, 11 Whitehall Street.

HENRY WATTERSON'S LECTURE.

The Distinguished Kentuckian Lectures on Abraham Lincoln.

The coming of Henry Watterson to Atlanta, where he lectures Tuesday evening at the Young Men's Christian Association, on Abraham Lincoln, assures his cordial welcome in this city.

Mr. Watterson has many friends in Atlanta and while he has been frequently heard here, his latest and best lecture, on Abraham Lincoln, has never been given in this city.

He lectures Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the large hall in the building of the association.

"The discourse upon Abraham Lincoln," said Mr. Watterson, "was the offspring of a few chance words of mine used in characterizing Mr. Lincoln as 'a man inspired of God.' I was taken to task for this and



HON. HENRY WATTERSON.

put upon my defense. Knowing less than I know now of Mr. Lincoln, I naturally fell back upon the superficial aspects of his life, emphasizing the career of a man who lacked all opportunity to prepare himself for the great estate to which fate in life without name, or fame, or official training, he had been called, plucked as it were by a caprice of fortune from obscurity, and at a supreme moment elevated to supreme command. I must have made out my case, among the many surprises I found none was more unexpected to me than the revelation of Mr. Lincoln's character. There followed so many calls for his reputation in the form of a lecture that in the end I found that I had imposed upon myself an undertaking more far-reaching than I had originally dreamed of.

"You have delivered this lecture to southern audiences, Mr. Watterson," asked the reporter.

"Oh, yes," quickly returned Mr. Watterson, "and to none more responsive. The truth is, when I came to investigate the subject to look closely into the record, among the many surprises I found none was more unexpected to me than the revelation of Mr. Lincoln's character. There followed so many calls for his reputation in the form of a lecture that in the end I found that I had imposed upon myself an undertaking more far-reaching than I had originally dreamed of."

"What is news to me," said the reporter. "It was news to me, too," replied Mr. Watterson, and then proceeded:

"In none of my great speeches during the debate with Douglas did he use a harsh word against the southern people. Assailing the institution of African slavery as a system, he declared that he would despoil no man of his property rights in the constitution, admitting that the slave owner had many reasons for his belief in slavery, and was entirely honest and sincere. During the whole period of the war he employed no vindictive or proscriptive expression, while there was not a day of his life that he was not projecting his great personality between some southern man or

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IN UPHOLSTERY GOODS we have a limited number of patterns that we have marked down to close out. It will doubtless interest visitors to examine our mammoth stocks, and we will take pleasure in showing the goods.

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The strongest man on earth.

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The GREAT STUART,
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SHARP & FLAT,
In the most comical musical act on the stage.

THE SALAMBOs,
Living dynamo.

BLAND SISTERS,
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The greatest lady concert virtuoso.

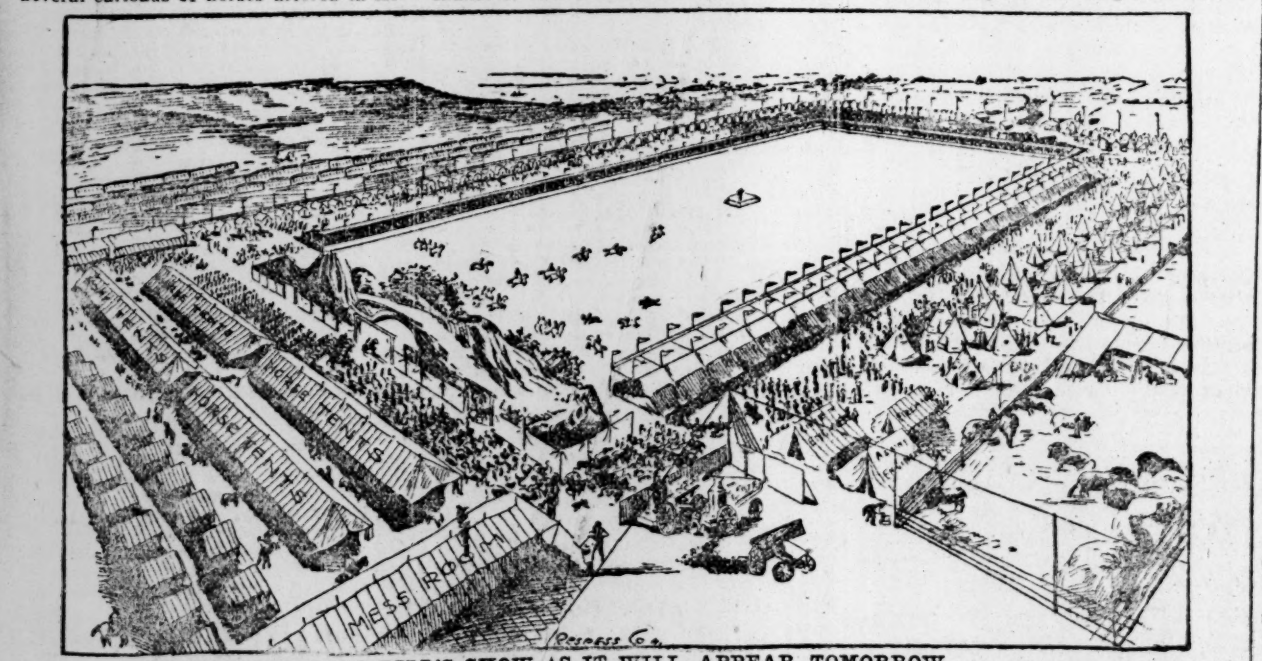
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Two performances daily. Afternoon at 2:30; evening at 8:15. General admission: 25 cents; reserved seats: 50 cents; balcony seats: 25 cents; reserved orchestra seats: 10 cents; box seats \$1.00.

Five thousand boxes of fine tropical fruit candies sold in two weeks ending December 23rd. F. Johnson's candy factory, 50 East Alabama street.

Take dinner today at Exposition hotel, opposite union depot, only 25c.



BUFFALO BILL'S SHOW AS IT WILL APPEAR TOMORROW.

lanta several days ago, which have not been used on the road. These were carried out to the exposition grounds, where they were stalled. With the large outfit that is to come direct from New York those who visit Atlanta will be given an opportunity to see the largest show of this kind that has ever been presented.

All the actors in the great Wild West drama will be in private coaches, while the cattle will have their quarters in the separate train. Buffalo Bill will be in one of the coaches and it will be a rousing ride given to this gallant man whose exploits read even more thrillingly than the dime novel stories. All the young admirers of wild western stories will be at the station to see the train come in.

The troupe that Buffalo Bill brings with him is of a great variety and of every nationality. There are the Irish dragoons, the French cavaliers, German cavalry, Hungarian cavalry, the South Americans, Indians, Arabs, in fact every nationality. Besides the rough riders there is Annie Oakley, the champion rifle shot of the world, who in over a hundred contests which she has entered has always won with great ease. She does a very clever

and return and see the illumination at night.

A grand street parade will be given tomorrow by the entire company of rough riders. Starting at the exposition grounds it will come to the center of the city and return, going out Peachtree street. They will also parade Atlanta Day.

A performance will be given Monday afternoon in the spacious tent that is to be erected in the meantime.

Captain W. Felker, the indefatigable and jolly office manager and representative of the Coper hotel at Opelika, Ala., one of the best in the state of the south, has been spending a day taking in our big exposition. Being a man of extensive traveling experience and a close observer, he is capable of appreciating the greatness of the exposition. Captain Felker says it is so far beyond his expectations that to say he is surprised would not express it. "I would like to spend a month on the grounds," said he.

To captain numbers his friends among the traveling men by the hundreds, and while he came up for a little rest and recreation he has been as constantly engaged shaking hands and talking with the boys as he usually is in his splendid office at home. No hotel man loves his guests more or tries harder to please them than does the old captain.

lanta was one of the happiest of the week they passed in the Gate City of the South, and that the ride home was a pleasant one was a fitting finale for the trip. The train on which the governor and his party went home Friday was made up of a baggage car, Pullman dining car, two of the finest Pullman sleepers in the service and a private car. Governor O'Ferrall, Mrs. O'Ferrall, Miss O'Ferrall and some of the ladies of Mrs. O'Ferrall's party occupied the private car, while the Pullmans were given up to the members of the staff and the ladies with them. The train had been freshly decorated with bunting during the afternoon by the Virginians of Atlanta, while the special car had been garlanded with the richest and rarest flowers the florists of Atlanta could supply. Decidedly prettier was the train when it went away that it was when it came.

Governor O'Ferrall and his household, official and social, passed the day Friday at the exposition grounds. The evening before the governor and the ladies had been given a box party at the Grand, accompanied by quite a number of Atlanta Virginians, and after the theater were lunching at the hotel.

The hour for the departure of the train

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NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole and exclusive managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

30 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., October 27, 1895.



The Constitution's Headquarters at the Exposition.

The Constitution is at home to its friends on the exposition grounds at its office on the north side of the grounds. It is located in front of the pretty grove of trees which stands at the foot of the big terrace stairway that leads from the Government building to the Manufactures and Woman's buildings. Representatives of both the business and news branches of the paper are constantly on duty in the building and will give a hearty welcome to all callers, whether on business or not. Telephone 317.

Our Neighbors and Atlanta Day.

Tens of thousands of people in Atlanta and in the surrounding territory have been too busy to comprehend all at once the magnitude and scope of our exposition.

These busy people have lightly passed over what their home papers said of the big show and decided that they would not visit it until it reached a more advanced stage. Within the past few days, however, they have waked up to the fact that the exposition which has attracted so little of their attention is the topic of the hour in all the great cities of the country. The leading dailies of the north and west are full of it, and their editorials, letters and illustrations all bear testimony to the merit and greatness of the enterprise. The most distinguished men of the nation, from the president down, have been among our guests, and the general verdict is that our fair is second only to the unrivaled one at Chicago.

These expressions of outside opinion have gradually made themselves heard here at home, and our people are just beginning to catch the enthusiasm of the country at large. They now recognize the fact that the American people pronounce our exposition the most unique and interesting exhibition of this generation.

From now on it is safe to say that there will be a rush of our home people to Exposition park. Atlanta day, next Thursday, will draw the biggest crowd yet seen on the grounds, and neighboring cities and towns will be largely represented. The idea is growing that this enterprise of ours is in every sense an international affair. It is broadly planned in the interests of the south and of the whole country, and if it succeeds in its main object—the extension of our trade in the new markets of Spanish America—it is altogether probable that some of the south Atlantic and gulf trading countries will be benefited more than Atlanta.

Taking this view of the exposition it is natural that the entire south and the whole country should support it solidly, and our neighbors will feel that in participating in the demonstration on Atlanta day they will be doing just what Atlanta will gladly do for them under similar circumstances.

Next Thursday will be one of the biggest days ever known in our history. Atlanta extends a cordial welcome to all and she will beat her record if possible.

Coming South.

The idea of bringing the mills to the cotton fields is practically illustrated at Columbia, S. C., where a new mill is now going up in a cotton field.

Early in September, when the work on the building commenced, the cotton plants in full bearing had to be cleared away from the site, and now as the building progresses the pickers continue gathering the cotton. This mill

is an eloquent protest against the folly of transporting our cotton a thousand miles to be manufactured, and then in its new shape sold to our people at a high price.

At the meeting of the New England manufacturers at the exposition last Friday Mr. R. H. Edmunds, of Baltimore, made a notable speech, in which he made it plain that the home of the cotton plant should be the home of the factory. He showed that the milling industry in the south is profitable; that it is increasing, 100 new mills now being in course of erection, and that our cheap raw material, cheap labor and fuel, climatic advantages and distributing facilities now make the south the ideal region for cotton manufacturing. He argued that it is to the interest of the New England mill owners to take an active part in the development of this industry in the south, and made the point that it cannot be profitable for New England to haul cotton and coal 1,000 miles and then make money out of her goods in a distant market when she will have to compete with mills in the very heart of the southern cotton belt. He predicted that before the end of the present century the southern mills will have 5,000,000 spindles.

The convention embraced hundreds of the brainiest and wealthiest cotton manufacturers of New England, and it is a significant fact that they manifested the liveliest interest in the speech of Mr. Edmunds. It is the opinion of many of them that the southward movement of the mills will continue, and that the south will in the near future be the greatest cotton manufacturing region on the globe.

These long-headed eastern men frankly admit that when the Nicaragua canal is completed the south will stand a better chance than any other section to secure the trade of Spanish America and the countries bordering on the Pacific. The fact that 100 new mills are now being erected in the southern states is an indication of what may be expected in the near future. Every business consideration points to the movement of the mills to the cotton fields.

The Right Spirit.

In another column will be found a letter from a well-known Atlanta firm ordering and enclosing check for one hundred exhibition tickets for Atlanta day—next Thursday, the 31st.

The enterprising and public-spirited gentlemen writing the letter have shown in a substantial way their hearty appreciation of the exposition and their recognition of the benefits which will result from it to our people generally and especially to our business men.

In purchasing 100 tickets for distribution among their employees and friends this firm shows the right spirit—the very spirit which is needed to make Atlanta day a brilliant success. It is safe to say that their example will be followed by hundreds of our business men and the employing class.

If our employers will give their employees a holiday next Thursday and present them and their families with tickets to the show such a gracious and kindly tribute to the fidelity and industry of those who serve them will be sure to be gratefully appreciated and remembered. Such thoughtful and kindly acts always have a happy effect. The wage earner who gets a holiday and the present of a ticket from his employer on Atlanta day will be a more loyal friend than ever to his chief, and he will be prouder than ever of the city which produces such big-hearted business men.

This is the way to help Atlanta and the exposition. When our rich and well-to-do citizens show that they are anxious to have their clerks and workmen and their families share the pleasure which they are getting out of the exposition it goes without saying that it will go very far toward making a perfect holiday with a touch of Thanksgiving and Christmas in it.

On Atlanta day we want to see at the exposition our distinguished men, our capitalists, merchant princes and manufacturers, our professional men, our wage earners, mechanics, producers and laborers, in short our prosperous classes and our toilers, with their wives and children. We must have all of these people there to make the occasion what it should be—a jubilee day for Atlanta.

If we can hear on Thursday that the honest and deserving sons and daughters of Atlanta all had a chance to take part in the pleasures of the day we shall be satisfied. If the toilers who have earned their employers' regard by years of faithful service are remembered on Atlanta day, then we shall see Atlanta at her best!

Negro Cotton Mill Hands.

In his speech the other day before the cotton manufacturers at the exposition Colonel D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C., incidentally discussed the proposed employment of colored labor in the mills.

Colonel Tompkins expresses no opinion on the subject, but in reply to the talk of the northern manufacturers in regard to colored labor he says:

It is impossible for me to come to a conclusion as to whether the colored people would make successful mill hands or not. Nobody, not even those who know and love the colored people best, has ever had the courage to try the experiment. I believe I have about as many friends among colored people as any other average man, and yet I would not dare to try the experiment of a cotton mill with colored operatives without the full consent of all my associates or stockholders to lose money in the experiment, if it should turn out that way. Nothing but experiment can, in my judgment, ever determine the question. In order to determine it, I would be willing to be one of 100 persons to subscribe \$1,500 each for a mill to be operated by colored people until by losses it should be determined that the experiment was a failure, or by success it should be demonstrated to be practicable.

This is a fair proposition and it represents the sentiment of the southern

mill men. They are perfectly willing to employ both races, but they are waiting for a favorable opportunity to make the experiment without running too great a risk.

Colonel Tompkins is one of the most progressive and enterprising manufacturers in the south, and his views are those of a conservative business man who has no prejudice to hamper him when he is dealing with the question of labor. The color of his operatives is not an important matter with him. The point is to get reliable and competent service at a reasonable rate. Colored labor will be in demand in the cotton mills just as soon as the mill owners become satisfied that it will be profitable. In the south there is no color line in business and labor.

In this connection the result of the Amnition experiment, notice of which is made elsewhere in today's Constitution, will be watched with considerable interest. It is proposed to organize and operate a cotton factory at that place exclusively by negro effort. A company has been chartered by the legislature and an enterprising and public-spirited negro is in charge of the undertaking. The plan is certainly a feasible one and we see no reason why it should not be a complete success. At any rate the effort will be watched with interest, and all will unite in wishing its promoters the success their energy merits.

Plant System Day.

Tomorrow has been set aside by the exposition as Plant System day, in honor of the great combination of railroad and steamship lines which forms one of the most noted systems of the country, and at the head of which is Mr. H. B. Plant, one of the most noted of America's greatest business men.

The recognition of this vast system by the exposition is more than a simple acknowledgment on the part of the great organization controlling this splendid system—it is peculiarly a recognition of the sterling worth and the many years of unceasing effort of the great man whose brain has been the motive power which has propelled this enormous business organization in its movements from a single line of railroad to a gigantic combination of railroad and steamship interests now ranking among the most noted systems of the world.

Mr. Plant is seventy-six years old today, and his birthday falling on Sunday Monday was designated as the day on which not only our people but people from all parts of the country would unite in joining with the representatives of the companies of which Mr. Plant is at the head in extending congratulations and wishing him many more years in which to complete the great work inaugurated in his successful brain. The man who twenty years ago would have prophesied the fruition of plans then inaugurated by Mr. Plant would have been considered wild. Mr. Plant himself did not know the scope on which he was building, and yet in two decades he has done more to revolutionize the railroad development of the south Atlantic and gulf states and to transform the great state of Florida from a wilderness to a paradise than anybody ever dreamed could be done by the subtle touch of one man's hand.

Mr. Plant arrived in Atlanta yesterday and will be here for several days. He will be the center of tomorrow's celebration and it is a deserved compliment to this wonderful man that between one and two thousand of the employees of his railroad, steamship and southern express lines should be here to join in the general felicitations on his birthday.

England's Best Policy.

England has demonstrated her ability in the past to be first in war, but she will now find it to her interest to be first in peace.

It is true that she is a first-class power. She has the finest navy in the world, and a magnificent army. Her strength and her prestige are such as to enable her to girdle the globe with her colonies and nurse them into great nations. The foresight, enterprise and resources of her financiers and business men have made it easy for them to dominate other countries and control the trade of the world.

All this is true, but it is also true that nations, like individuals, weaken themselves when they undertake too many great enterprises, when they have too many irons in the fire, when they scatter their strength instead of concentrating it.

Just now England is apparently ready to risk the displeasure of the United States in the Venezuelan matter. She is ready to incur the trouble and expense of war rather than give up certain territory to which she has no shadow of title.

This is the way the newspapers talk, but we take little stock in it. We believe that the statesmen of England regard peace as the best policy at the present time. The acquisition of a few million acres in Venezuela or elsewhere would not compensate the British for the destruction and the expense of a long war. They may be willing to draw the sword against a weak nation, but they will hesitate a long time before they will try conclusions with a strong antagonist. This is not cowardice; it is prudence. England's colonies are widely separated, and in some of them the democratic spirit is gaining ground, and the colonists might strike for independence as the best policy at the present time. Australia and Canada are tolerably certain to follow the example of the American colonies when they see a good opportunity. Then Ireland would be sure to give the British trouble in case of such a war as we have hinted at. India is hard to hold at all times, and with Russia ready to join the mountain natives in driving out their present

oppressors it would not be difficult to deprive Great Britain of her possessions in the east.

The British statesmen are not blind to these facts. They know that England has no European ally that she can count on with the exception of Spain. They know that if she should engage in a war with this country Russia would side with us, while France would follow Russia's lead. Austria, Germany and Italy would remain neutral in such a war.

Would England risk the loss of her colonies, the destruction of her merchant marine and perhaps greater disasters by going to war with this country over a disputed boundary in Venezuela? The game would not be worth the candle at a time when England's great financial and commercial interests will be best promoted by a long period of peace.

There is really no ill will between England and America. We believe that it is our duty to uphold the Monroe doctrine, and the British want us to abandon it. But there is nothing between us to justify a war. We can easily settle the Venezuelan question by arbitration, and if Great Britain has been slow to agree to it we should try to present the facts of the case to her in a stronger and more convincing way. It may be that we have had blundering diplomats. With men of first-class ability in charge of our affairs it is safe to say that the British will withdraw the Venezuelan question before they will lose our friendship and invite a possible war. They want peace as much as we do. They want to extend their trade and develop their colonies and accumulate wealth. None of these objects would be fostered by war. When the test comes if John Bull is met half way, he will be as reasonable and as peaceable as he ought to be under the circumstances.

The Constitution and President Cleveland.

We call attention to the following communication received yesterday from Hon. S. C. McLendon, a distinguished Georgia democrat:

Editor Constitution—As you know I am an earnest supporter of the Constitution, and especially a supporter of him in his financial views. From the standard of a Cleveland man I wish to thank you for the manner in which you treated Mr. Cleveland on the occasion of his visit to Atlanta during the present week. Your position of opposition to Mr. Cleveland's views is, of course, known everywhere, and the general and courteous treatment received by him at the hands of The Constitution, both in its news and editorial columns, is pleasing to Mr. Cleveland's friends in Georgia.

S. C. McLENDON.
 Thomasville, Ga., October 25, 1895.

Ordinarily this communication, being decidedly personal in its reference, would not be published, but we present it in order to contrast its sentiment with that of an editorial paragraph in The Chattanooga Times, which, in referring to the president's reception in Atlanta, says:

The crowd that honored the chief magistrate at the fair grounds has had nothing like a precedent for size since the exposition opened. The people did their duty, in fine and hearty style; they gave the president of the republic a genuine Southern welcome; and The Atlanta Constitution made the name of Grover Cleveland conspicuous on its editorial page, in the issue that contained a most able and judicious editorial, excluding it. Was ever pettiness more offensively protruded upon public notice? Such meanness would be expected of a rag peddler after The Eatonsville Gazette.

The Constitution does not need, nor does it desire, commendation for the performance of its duty as a newspaper which, above all things, has the interest of Atlanta at heart. It gave its genuine pleasure to unite in extending a cordial welcome to the head of the greatest republic on earth on his recent visit to this city, in recognition of which The Constitution published more than twice as much about the visit of the president and his party than any other paper in Atlanta and ten times as much as any other paper in Georgia.

The editor of The Chattanooga Times has been appropriately characterized by the editor of The New York Sun as an ass and a weakling, and it is worth that effort and in calling attention to the communication of Mr. McLendon The Constitution takes this occasion to say that The Sun has about hit the nail on the head.

The only other similar croak we have heard is that from our afternoon contemporary who, measuring The Constitution by its own standard, evidently regrets that this paper did its best to make the president feel at home and to bring a great crowd here to welcome him. In its issue of yesterday that paper says:

What The Constitution said in welcoming Mr. Cleveland to Atlanta last Wednesday—Atlanta has little to show for it.

None are so blind as those who will not see. For a week The Constitution published editorial after editorial welcoming the president to Atlanta, and on the particular day in question—Wednesday—the leading editorial of the paper urged an attendance of 100,000 people at the exposition—and we deeply regret that the admissions fell wide of that mark—and that editorial contained as cordial an expression of welcome as it is possible for the English language to convey. We quote a few paragraphs of Wednesday's editorial as follows:

President Cleveland will deliver an address from the review stand, and at this he will receive the people in front of the government building, where the multitude will shake the president's hand.

Atlanta should, on this day, suspend business and take a holiday. The presidential party will receive an old-fashioned Georgia welcome, and they will enjoy the fact that there is any man in the warm-hearted hospitality which shows itself in both words and deeds. We are confident that the president and Mr. Cleveland will, from start to last, feel thoroughly at home here in the metropolis of the new south. They will be surrounded by a people whose loyal and patriotic pride in our government and its institutions cannot be surpassed anywhere on the continent. They will be welcomed by tens of thousands of southerners who take pleasure in honoring a national day and in paying their tribute of respect to the official heads of the government. They will find here a united people who believe in the old flag and the union of their fathers. They will see in every face a smile of wel-

come and the suggestion of hospitality and good cheer.

Had positions been reversed our contemporary would no doubt have snarled and snapped at the presence of a visitor with whom it might differ on economic problems. This is their way, but it is not ours. The Constitution has never yet failed to do its duty as a worthy exponent of the sentiment of the good people of our city and it is too late to begin it now. Of course, there are those who persistently lie about The Constitution, but their motives are understood and their animus apparent.

In strict contradiction of the two venomous paragraphs copied, one from Chattanooga and the other from Atlanta, The Constitution is in receipt of numerous expressions from press and persons, the substance of which is well expressed in the card of Mr. McLendon and the following editorial of The Jonesboro Enterprise:

The Constitution gracefully laid aside all political prejudice and graciously contributed to the hospitality and burrah of the president's visit to Atlanta. The Constitution is a great newspaper and knows how to do the proper thing in the most graceful and delightful manner.

Why the Crowd Was Not Larger.

The staff correspondents of some of the great newspapers who were here on President's day were struck with the absence of any enthusiasm on the part of the crowd. Mr. James Creelman, the well-known correspondent, says that "Mr. Cleveland went away from Atlanta a surprised and thoughtful man," adding "there was no mighty shout like that which he heard when he came to Georgia in 1887. There was nowhere the slightest evidence of hostility, merely polite indifference mitigated by curiosity."

Mr. Gibson, of The Philadelphia Press, says that while the utmost respect was shown the president the people were cold and undemonstrative. "The gratitude of the audience was stifling." The same correspondent remarks with surprise upon the absence of the farmers and country people from the crowds that gathered to meet the president, and says that when Mr. Cleveland visited Atlanta in 1887 it was the farmers of the south "who made up the great crowd that cheered him on the way."

Mr. Donnan, of The Chicago Times-Herald, says that "not only was the crowd cold in the presence of the president, but when he stood before them and delivered his address he failed to secure a moiety of the applause which greeted an inferior band as it passed in front of the reviewing stand during the parade playing the air of 'Dixie.'"

Secretary Carlisle, sitting on the platform, studied the audience before him for some time and, expressing his surprise that the crowd was not larger than he had expected, said that it was a mark of exceptional prosperity. The Atlanta gentleman explained that the audience was mainly composed of city and town people, the farmers having failed to put in an appearance because they were taking advantage of the fine weather to pick their cotton crop.

And no doubt this is the true explanation not only of the absence of the large crowd that was expected, but of the lack of enthusiasm. There is always a tremendous amount of enthusiasm in large crowds—especially in such a tremendous crowd as greeted President Cleveland at the Piedmont exposition that Atlanta held in 1887. Comparing the gate receipts of the two events we find that the crowd which greeted Mr. Cleveland the other day was only a little more than half as large as that which gave him such an extraordinary ovation in 1887. Eight years ago the majority of the people who greeted Mr. Cleveland were made up of the farmers of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi and their wives and children. This year those farmers are busily engaged in saving their cotton before the rainy season sets in.

This was understood, of course, by those who were interested in the matter, and was indeed anticipated by the managers of the exposition. Under these circumstances it is queer that Mr. Morton, of the cabinet, should seize on the first opportunity to make himself ridiculous after the return of the president's party to Washington. He told a press representative that "every granger in the crowd" who shook hands with the president "insisted on saying a few words, the general time being, 'We've got lots of 8-cent cotton, and we want honest money for it.'"

As a matter of fact the farmers of the south were conspicuous by their absence from the crowd, and if there were any stray ones on hand every sensible person knows that they would not be guilty of making the idiotic remark attributed to them by Morton.

James Gordon Bennett is expected to return soon from Paris to New York, where business of importance awaits him. His immense wealth is well known, and he has been surrounded by population and protection against trespassers—forty acres of hill and plain are under his cultivation for excursions. This forty-acre tract was bought by the senior Bennett at a very low price, being then far out of town, but now it can be laid out in lots for more than \$50 in number, and worth in all not less than \$2,000,000. It was formerly owned by Richard F. Carman, who thought he did well when he sold it to Bennett for \$75,000.

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Weather-Wise.

We said yesterday that the signs the day before were full of the promise of rain. But the fact that all signs fall in dry weather has been once more demonstrated; and, strange to say, the failure has not at all affected our confidence in the signs, for the sky was overclouded a few hours after they appeared, showing that the elements were at least making an effort to be true to themselves.

And what were the signs? They were very simple and beautiful—milk-white clouds combed out by the wind currents in the upper air until they presented the appearance of huge skeins of raw silk. The sailors used to call them mare's tails. Whenever these appear in the sky it is safe to take it for granted that a change of some sort will occur within forty-eight hours. There will be rain, or cloudiness, or a change of some sort in the weather.

There are other signs interesting to study, as for instance the peculiar resonance of the air when it is charged with humidity, causing far-away sounds to come to the ear with peculiar distinctness. At such times, if you are a close observer, you will see the geometrical spider—the little fellow that builds his web in eaves and cross sections and hangs it between two trees in the garden walk—trimming the sails (as

it were) of his airy trap. If he is seen to be running about and strengthening it here and there the clouds will give us only a passing shower. If he cuts it away altogether there will be either a long rain or a flurry with considerable wind.

Southey says that no home can be perfect unless it have within its domain a child rising three years and a kitten rising three weeks. Given the kitten, you have another barometer. When its antics are unusually nimble and constant there is sure to be a change in the weather, either an electric or a wind storm.

Or if there is a wasp nest in the neighborhood it will be an easy matter to foretell rain. If the forenoon the wasps are gathered about over the home-made paper house there will be no rain that day. If they are huddled together on the underside you may as well give orders to have the mattresses and pillows brought in out of the sun.

And then there is the rain crow, some times called the American cuckoo. When you hear his harsh chuck, followed by his dismal song, it is well to send an umbrella after the children if they have gone far to play.

As for dry weather, which some amiable but misinformed people call "drought," it is its own best sign. But it has its peculiar advantages. A cold snap following a hot spell deadens the color of the spent leaves and usually robs our autumns of half their beauty. It is the frost in a dry day that paints the fantastic colors that are the glory of the autumn woods.

Just at present everything seems to be moving serenely toward the culmination of the most beautiful autumn that has been seen in many years. The red of the maple is deeper, the yellows and purples of the sweetgum are richer and the dogwood more furiously scarlet than ever before. Let us not, therefore, complain about the dry season, but accept the gift that it brings along with so many others that are showered down upon us from the hand of Him who keeps watch over all.

What would Mr. Foraker do if he were to meet the chest of a confederate brigadier in the road?

The republican newspapers in Ohio continue to declare that Mr. Jimmy Campbell is no general. They insist that no man is a gentleman who will tell the truth on the republican party.

Having proved that John Sherman doesn't know how to tell the truth on the stump, the least that Editor Godkin can do is to buy a copy of the old man's book.

Monkey Morton was obliged to make a donkey of himself after his visit to the Atlanta exposition.

The farmers were picking cotton when Mr. Cleveland was here, consequently the cotton receipts were nearly one-half less than in 1887.

The voice of the rain crow is no longer heard in the land.

Now that the exposition is entirely complete in all its details we have no hesitation in saying that it is the best show in many respects that has ever been seen in this country.

Colonel John A. Cockrell is coming back to New York from Japan, where he has done excellent work for The New York Herald. The New York correspondent of The Troy Times says it is supposed that Bennett intends to make him editor of The Telegram in place of Donnie Hewgorth.

Says The New York Tribune: "The profits of our middlemen are excessive. The farmer gets low figures for his wheat, the cattle raiser has only a narrow margin on his beef, the grower of cotton has a scanty living, the miners, the ice workers, the employees of the gas companies, all receive small wages. But when the householder in this country goes to buy his flour, his coal, his gas, his ice, his beef, his fish and other things the prices which he is compelled to pay are staggering. Take the man who raises vegetables on a long island, for instance. He can get only the dirtiest trifle for his potatoes, his lettuce, his cabbages, his beets, his onions and other vegetables in comparison with the retail market. The holder is obliged to pay at the retail market. The altogether unreasonable and extreme profit of the middleman is one of the most dismal afflictions of existence today. That is what is the matter with southern agriculture."

Duluth has two of the tallest policemen in the country. Patrolman Royal McKenzie is six feet ten and a half inches high, and is still growing. He is only twenty-six years old and weighs 275 pounds. He can reach a point ten feet from the ground. Detective Thomas Hayden, also of Duluth, is six feet seven inches tall. The two make a great team, and the tough woodsmen of the vicinity are not inclined to be bolstered up when either is around. Superior, Wis., claims to have a policeman a trifle taller than McKenzie, but he is past growing, and McKenzie hopes to beat him before the year is out.

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BERRY TO BE JUDGE

His Confirmation Will Not Be Opposed by Senator Venable.

WILL BE APPOINTED MONDAY

Gossip About Other Appointments of General and Local Interest.

THE VACANT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERSHIP

Will Be Decided Within a Few Days. The Status of the Contest—A Quiet Day at the Capitol.

The interesting feature in legislative circles this week will be found in the appointment to be made by the governor.

Locally, an appointment that is sure to come this week is that of Mr. John Berry to be judge of the circuit court.

It will be remembered, his appointment was sent to the senate at its last session, but was held up, and the attorney general holds that it will be necessary to make it again in order to get it regularly before the senate.

The governor would have made the appointment yesterday but for the adjournment of the senate. The county commissioners have been before him urging that the vacancy be filled at once, because it is necessary for that court to go to work on criminal cases. The latest turn taken in the contest over this appointment indicates that President Venable will not make a further fight upon confirmation.

He made that statement after the meeting of the bar association yesterday, and this of course insures prompt confirmation at the hands of the senate. Mr. Berry's name will probably be sent to the senate on Monday.

"My objection to the confirmation of Mr. Berry is based solely on the request of members of the bar," said Senator Venable. "When I found that some of those who had been strongest in urging me to take that step had written letters of commendation or indorsement to Mr. Berry, I determined to have nothing more to do with it."

The action of the senate in voting down a proposition to indorse a bill providing for the election of circuit judges and solicitor by the people is significant. The experience of the past seems to be strongly against that method of selecting members of the judiciary.

The action of the senate will be done in the matter of the other city judgeship. While Judge Van Epps unquestionably has a much stronger indorsement of the bar than has Mr. Reu, his opponent, still Mr. Reid has a great many friends who are urging his claims.

The Railroad Commissionership. The appointment in which the state is largely most interested is that of railroad commissioner. The candidates for this position are the present incumbent, Colonel G. Gunby Jordan, of Columbus; Dr. Eben Hilmyer, of Rome; Mr. T. C. Crenshaw, of Spalding; Mr. R. W. Egan, of Catonsville; and Mr. Zack Martin, of Atlanta. While all these gentlemen have excellent indorsements, it is the opinion of the public that the best of them is Mr. Jordan.

Mr. Jordan is a man of high character and high ability. He has been a member of the legislature for many years, and has been a member of the railroad commission since its organization. He is a man of high character and high ability.

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COTTON MEN DINE

Brilliant Feast at Which the New Englanders Gathered.

THOUGHTFUL SPEECHES MADE

Significant Utterances of Mr. Eben S. Draper, of Massachusetts.

CAPTAIN E. P. HOWELL INVITES THEM SOUTH

Says This Section Will Welcome Them and Treat Them Most Cordially. A Great Event.

There have been many elegant feasts spread before distinguished and important gatherings of men in Atlanta recently, but the most notable of all, perhaps, was that at which the New England cotton manufacturers were the guests Friday night.

It was notable for several important reasons. First, it was the first time since the war that a large number of New England cotton manufacturers had been in Atlanta.

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MR. PLANT IS HERE

He Will Celebrate His Birthday at the Exposition.

TALKS OF THE SOUTH'S FUTURE

He Brought His Entire Family with Him and They Will Enjoy Plant Day at the Exposition.

Mr. H. B. Plant, one of the most picturesque giants of the railroad world of the south, arrived in Atlanta yesterday, and with his entire family is quartered at the Aragon hotel, where he will spend several days.

In Mr. Plant's party are Messrs. Dr. William Wood, of New York; Dr. William Smyth, of New York; Dr. G. Duran, New York; R. G. Erwin, vice president and general counsel of the Plant system; and Morton F. Plant, vice president of the Canadian Atlantic Railway.

Mr. Plant yesterday, "I have visited the exposition grounds, and I was very desirous of seeing it when it should be completed. I expect to go out to the grounds on Monday."

Mr. Morton F. Plant, who is a railroad man of signal ability and of very wide-spread reputation, spoke very highly of the exposition.

"I have not visited it as yet," said Mr. Plant, the younger, "but I have anticipated this visit for some time. There has been a great deal in all the papers about it, and I feel sure that the best that has been said is no more than the truth. I regret exceedingly that I will not be able to spend a week here, but I shall be glad to leave on Tuesday, and I must attend a meeting of some importance in Boston."

Mr. Plant came to Atlanta for the express purpose of attending the Cotton States and International exposition on the day set apart as "Plant" day, which is to be so grandly celebrated tomorrow.

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Mr. Plant yesterday, "I have visited the exposition grounds, and I was very desirous of seeing it when it should be completed. I expect to go out to the grounds on Monday."

Mr. Morton F. Plant, who is a railroad man of signal ability and of very wide-spread reputation, spoke very highly of the exposition.

"I have not visited it as yet," said Mr. Plant, the younger, "but I have anticipated this visit for some time. There has been a great deal in all the papers about it, and I feel sure that the best that has been said is no more than the truth. I regret exceedingly that I will not be able to spend a week here, but I shall be glad to leave on Tuesday, and I must attend a meeting of some importance in Boston."

Mr. Plant came to Atlanta for the express purpose of attending the Cotton States and International exposition on the day set apart as "Plant" day, which is to be so grandly celebrated tomorrow.

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MR. PLANT IS HERE

He Will Celebrate His Birthday at the Exposition.

TALKS OF THE SOUTH'S FUTURE

He Brought His Entire Family with Him and They Will Enjoy Plant Day at the Exposition.

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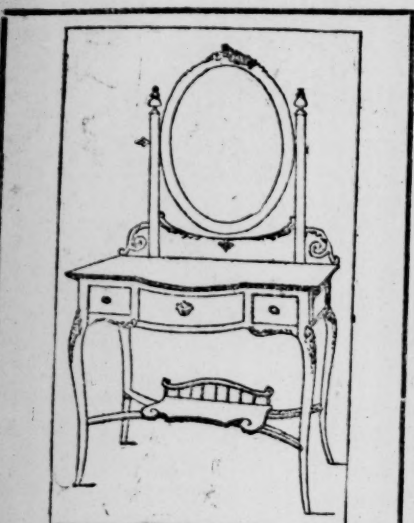
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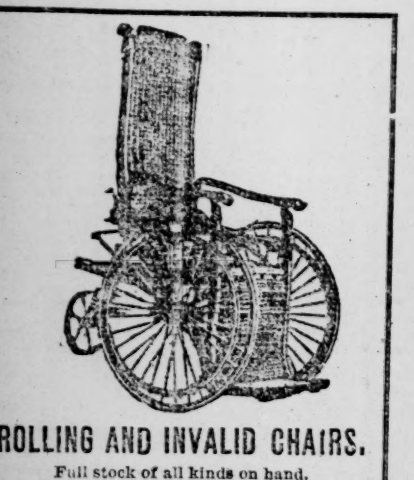


METAL BED.

White Enamel, with Brass Ornamentation—Is strongly built and substantial \$7.50



This lovely Tole Table, oak or mahogany finish \$16.25



ROLLING AND INVALID CHAIRS. Full stock of all kinds on hand.



Full line Commodities and Invalids' goods always in stock. Price, \$3.50 and upwards.

CALL FOR A MEETING

November 30th Has Been Set Aside as
Wheelman's Day.

PREPARATIONS FOR A MEET

There Is To Be a Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Tuesday Night. What Will Be Done.

November 30th has been set aside as Wheelman's day at the exposition and every effort will be made to make it one of the largest and most successful days the exposition has ever had.

Call signed by prominent officials of the exposition company, prominent citizens of Atlanta has been sent out inviting Atlanta's wheelmen to meet at the chamber of commerce next Tuesday night.

It is intended that there shall be races at the exposition grounds on the afternoon of November 30th and the purses will be of sufficient size to attract the best talent of the country.

Mr. R. L. Coleman, who will give a banquet to wheelmen on the night of November 30th, has headed the list of prize subscriptions with the name of the Western Wheel Works, which will give \$200. Other wheel people have written and will give large sums. In fact, it is expected that the value of the prizes for the meet will amount to hardly less than \$1,000 or \$1,200 for the events that are now contemplated.

In order that the proper sanction may be secured from the League of American Wheelmen, it is necessary that there should be a club formed. This meeting to be held Tuesday night is for that purpose.

Mr. Harry C. Palmer, who is here representing President Coleman, has worked with untiring energy and will leave the middle of next week to visit the prominent wheel manufacturers over the country and obtain their financial aid and endorsement.

The call that has been sent out says: "You have doubtless seen through the public press that Mr. R. L. Coleman, president of the Western Wheel Works, will, on the evening of November 30th next, tender to the wheelmen of Atlanta and the south a banquet upon a scale fully in keeping with its reputation for liberality. Also that preparations are on foot to hold a bicycle race meet in Atlanta, that shall bring to this city some of the best talent of the country."

The directors of the Cotton States and International exposition company have officially set aside the date upon which these events will occur as Wheelmen's day, and have empowered a committee to build a bicycle track upon the exposition grounds upon which the races will take place.

There is little question but that the illuminated parades, the races and the generous banquet that will severally go to

CARPETS.

Tapestries, extra good buying, per yard,

65c

Best all-wool Ingrain, reliable goods, per yard,

60c

Body Brussels, endless variety of patterns, per yard,

\$1.00

RHODES SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE COMPANY ATLANTA

WITH US QUALITY always comes first, then price. The one is no good without the other. In the world of merchandising there is no such thing as something for nothing. Honest goods are always worth all paid for them. Of course some houses can sell cheaper than others. They buy cheaper and to better advantage. They sell low to attract and hold trade. On this proposition WE outrank and outclass competitors.

Furniture-Carpets-Mantels

We enter on this week with stocks fully replenished after several weeks' excellent business. Only a few minutes' inspection—almost the first article you look at—will convince that our goods and prices are right.

Extraordinary!

We are preparing a surprise for the public. Watch for our announcement in Sunday's Constitution of November 10, 1895. Especially interesting to Atlanta and vicinity

RHODES SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE COMPANY ATLANTA



BEAUTIFUL FUR RUG

White or Gray \$2.25



LACE CURTAINS.

150 pair, 3 1/2 yards long. Price, per pair \$1.50



WASTE BASKETS.

This one of finest manufacture, 75c. Others from 25c upwards.

MANTELS, Tiles and Grates.

Our popularity in this department continues to grow. Our Mantels are cheap, our styles are the best variety in the market. We can do your work best and quickest.

WANTED—Room Mate. WANTED—Refined lady, roommate, separate beds. Address J. E. J. Constitution.

WANTED—Real Estate. WANTED—Desirable "real estate" in all parts of the south for northern buyers, by the Southern Real Estate Bureau, office 115 Temple court, Atlanta, Ga.

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS. WANTED—By a single gentleman, furnished room radius of three blocks Aragon hotel, Atlanta, Ga. Equitable.

WANTED—A permanent furnished room within two or three blocks of Leyden house. Address 401 Norcross building.

CAN A PERMANENT tenant secure three furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping? Call on J. E. J. Constitution, State office and particulars. "Cyclist," care Constitution.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. FOR SALE—Horn, Bass, Piano (upright) comparatively new, cheap. Call at 84 Nelson.

FOR EXCHANGE. 15 ACRES on electric line, worth \$7,000. \$2,000 on long time, balance in Florida land. P. O. Box 613.

WANTED—To rent a nice cottage home well located and with modern conveniences; will pay \$20 to \$25. Address 723 Equitable building.

WANTED—Five to seven-room cottage in exchange for vacant suburban and acreage property. Address 723 Equitable building.

LADIES' COLUMN. OSTFATHER BOAS—Ladies, bring your ostrich feathers to Atlanta Feather Works, 609, Whitehall street, and have them cleaned, dyed and curled. I. Phillips, PICTURE FRAMES and pictures at a sacrifice, bring up your pictures to frame. 602 Whitehall.

MARRIED LADIES for absolute safety and health use "Bess" Send stamp for blessing to woman. Mrs. W. T. Matry, Box 199, Atlanta, Ga.

GASOLINE. GASOLINE and headlight oil in five gallon quantities, delivered in any part of the city on short notice; drop a postal or telephone 1508. H. D. Harris, 56 North Boulevard.

PARLOR MILLINERY. LADIES—Bring your ostrich feather trimmings, boas, tips, etc., have them cleaned, curled and dyed. Gate City Feather Works, 68 Spring street.

FOR RENT by J. Henry Smith, No. 12 W. Alabama St., Hillier Building—Telephone 225.

GOOD BRICK STORE, Marietta street, 135. New brick, corner Mitchell, 135.

Large store and basement in center of the city, 65c.

Second floor, second floor, Whitehall, 310. Four-room house, Chestnut street, 35.

Merriam's Camden street, 100. Four-room house, 100.

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 59 North Broad street.

For rent, 23 1/2 N. W. 11th St. \$12.00

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DIED.

SLIDER—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Slider are invited to attend the funeral of their baby, Bracey, from their residence, 257 Magnolia street. Services at the house at 10 o'clock, a. m.

SIMPSON—On Sunday, October 20th, at her home in Rome, Ga., Mrs. Estelle King Simpson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. King. A sweet, pure and lovely soul has gone to her reward.

DIED—William Sparks Crosby, at his residence, 106 Trinity avenue, October 26th, at 3 a. m. Funeral and interment at Cartersville, Monday, October 28th.

PERSONAL.

The M. M. Maule Co., wallpaper, paints, shades, glass, picture frames, Atlanta.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

JULIUS R. WAITS & CO.

Watches, Jewelry, Souvenir Spoons, DIAMONDS.

Jewelers, 57 Whitehall.

Cash paid for old gold and silver.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PARTY with \$10,000 or more to go into a nice money-making enterprise to be located either in this city or New York. Address "B," P. O. Box 497.

WANTED—Board.

A LADY wants room and board in a private family; state terms. Address Mrs. D. postoffice, Atlanta.

A WIDOW, cultured and experienced, desiring mutual advantage of Atlanta, would, in exchange for board, give several hours daily of her services as desired, in private family, select boarding house, or hotel. References exchanged. Address, Muscular, Atlanta Constitution office. Oct 26-27-sun.

FOR SALE—Bicycles.

BICYCLE FOR SALE—\$15, good condition; it, 402 Post street.

LODGING.

LODGING—Best for the money in the city. Come and see for yourself. 59 W. Mitchell street. W. C. Parker.

LODGING—I have good rooms and meals when desired for the accommodation of visitors to the exposition, quiet place, in new house, on car line to exposition grounds, private family, half-way between grounds and depot. Address or call W. 214 East 12th street.

41 GAVAN BOOK CO. 41.

We buy or exchange all schoolbooks used in Georgia. Cash paid for law and medical books in large or small lots. Call, ship or write the Gavan Book Co., 41 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. Also a big line of flags, decorations, etc., on hand.

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FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—A new house, No. 188 S. Forsyth st.; cheap. Apply 404 Norcross building.

GOOD 6-room house, water, gas, Belgian blocks, etc., corner lot, close in, 2300 George Ware, 22 West Alabama street.

FOR RENT—Eight-room house, 244 Washington street, corner Washington and Fulton. Apply at No. 7 Decatur street, Kimball house, for information. Oct 20-7.

FOR RENT CHEAP after December 1st—Most desirable home in Decatur; large house; lovely location; convenient to all lines. Address Proprietor, care Constitution. Oct 26-27.

TO RENT—An elegant seven-room residence, 377 South Pryor street. Gas, water, newly painted and papered. Apply at 409 South Pryor street.

FOR RENT—8-room residence, 235 Capitol avenue; all modern conveniences; elegant home. R. E. Rushton. Oct 24-7.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—One or two nice large rooms, water and gas at 607 South Pryor street. Apply at once.

FOR RENT—Two rooms to couple without children, one block from Capitol avenue, 217 E. Fair street. References required. su mon.

FOR RENT—Three nice rooms cheap, close in, good neighborhood. 123 Davis st.

FOR RENT—One large room, dressing room and bath connected. Inquire at 230 Jackson street.

HAVE some delightful rooms for rent or will rent part of house to small family. Address Amoskeag, care Constitution.

PLEASANT room on second floor. No. 38 West Peachtree.

ONE LARGE room in the Grand now for rent. Apply to Mr. Cook, 100 Whitehall.

FOR RENT—Two rooms on the south side. For particulars, address M. J. J. this office.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—The Leonard, 115 Whitehall street, offers most comfortable rooms to visitors by the day, lowest rates.

GENTLEMEN visiting the exposition can find a nicely furnished front room, private family, at 68 East Fair st.

NEATLY FURNISHED

FOR SALE BY



Diamonds

Are said to be as good as money. In point of value they really are, and though not quite as useful, they are much more ornamental and nicer to look at. The purchase of these gems is a most satisfactory way of investing money, for they not only give constant pleasure to the wearer, but rarely depreciate in value. We have a rare collection of gems of the first water, at all prices, according to size, and will be pleased to quote prices. J. F. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall street.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Dr. F. M. Ickes has resumed the practice of his Electro Magnetic Baths at his old stand 41 1-2 Peachtree street, assisted by Dr. J. C. Spring, of St. Louis, Mo., expert electrician, who will give electricity and massage, doing away with medicine. The so-called incurable should give us a call. We remove all blemishes and superfluous hair from the face and leave no sores or scars.



An established hotel under new management, thoroughly renovated, perfect sanitation and all modern improvements. Visitors to New York will find the Everett in the very heart of the popular shopping district, convenient to places of amusement and readily accessible from all parts of the city. EUROPEAN PLAN.

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD

And Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway

Is the only line running three daily trains between Atlanta and Nashville. Pullman Palace Sleeping cars through to Nashville and to Louisville and Cincinnati without change.

Leave Atlanta 8:05 a. m., 3 p. m., 8:20 p. m.
Arrive Nashville 7:30 p. m., 1 a. m., 6:20 a. m.
Arrive Louisville 2:21 a. m., 7 a. m., 12:27 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati 7 a. m., 12 noon, 4:20 p. m.
Oct 25-7t C. E. HARMAN, G. P. A.

D. H. DOUGHERTY

J. E. MURPHY

DOUGHERTY AND MURPHY
FROM THE DAY WE OPENED

Our Friends and the Public have kept our Store crowded with business. We will endeavor in the future to mark our goods so Low, and treat our Customers with such courtesy, that we will continue to receive their trade : : : : : : :

Black Dress Goods.

40 pieces 38 inch Henrietta, all wool, 25c.
12 pieces left of that 38 in. wool Serge, 24c.
25 pieces Novelty Suitings, nothing newer, 55c.
11 pieces heavy Diagonal, worth \$1.50, 59c.
9 pieces 38 inch Ladies' Cloth, very cheap, 25c.
7 pieces very heavy Diagonal, worth \$1.50, \$1.
The best 40 inch silk finish Henrietta, 50c.

Colored Dress Goods.

10 pcs all wool rough Plaids, 35c.
39 pieces of 38 inch all wool Henriettas and Serges that were never sold for less than 39c, for 24c.
10 pieces fancy Dress Goods, remarkably low, 58c.
13 pieces Ladies' Cloth, 58 in., worth 98c, 59c.
9 pieces very heavy Storm Serge, 38 inches, 39c.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Brocaded Silks in light and dark colors, 29c.

Changeable Silks, worth 75c, for 42c.
\$1.25 Plaids in taffetas for 98c.
95c Satines, in black and colors, for 48c.
\$1.35 black Satin Duchesse, 95c.
Pretty line of Silks in Dresden effects, 68c.
Plain, changeable Silks in taffetas, worth \$1.00, for 85c.
Surrah Silks, 29c.

Flannels.

Wessex skirt flannels, 38 inches wide, 18c.
Opera flannels, in dainty stripes and figures, 49c.
German flannels, in pretty effects, 40c.
All wool red twilled flannel, 16 1/2c.

Linens! Linens! Linens!

10 pieces 72-inch unbleached Table Damask, "a hummer," for 49c.
13 pieces bleached Satin Damask, worth \$1.25, for Monday 74c.
9 pieces red table Linen you usually pay 35c for, 19c.
11 pieces full width Turkey Red Linen, "a bargain," 49c.

10 dozen Linen Towels on bargain counter, 9c.
40 dozen Linen Doilies, as "a leader," for 25c.

Blankets and Comforts

We have them, and they must be sold.
10-4 Gray Blanket, value \$1.00, for 65c.
12-4 All-wool California, \$12.50, for \$7.00.
11-4 Blanket, splendid value, for \$4.98.
For \$8.75 we can give you one of the best all-wool Blankets in the market.
Comforts from 50c up.
Buying them late we got the inside prices. It will be to your interest to see us before purchasing.

Cloaks and Capes

Never before, however, have we shown such a choice assortment of styles in Cloth and Plush Jackets and Capes as we now have.
\$9.00 Plush Capes, stylish and dressy, \$5.25.
\$15.00 Plush Capes, nothing newer, \$8.40.

We have a few more of those elegant Plush Capes, full sweep, trimmed with Thibet fur, for \$11.50.
Stylish Jackets in newest and most popular styles, from 3 to 20 dollars.

LININGS. LININGS.

Grass Cloth 8c.
Good Drilling 6c.
Best of Silesias 9c.
Good Whalebones 5c.
Splendid Dress Steels 5c.
Good quality Dress Shields 10c.
Bone Casing 1c.
Fiber Chamois 24c.
Hooks and Eyes 2c.
Good Hair Cloth 24c.

No. of Our 'Phone is 537.

NOTIONS.

Good Elastic 4c.
Splendid Dressing Combs 5c.
Good quality Fine Combs 5c.
Pins 1c paper.
Hairpins 2 papers for 5c.
Curling Tongs 5c.

Box Writing Paper and 2 dozen Envelopes 5c.
Good Hair Brushes 15c.
Hotel Soap 3 cakes for 10c.
Toilet Soap 12 cakes for 10c.

Our Telephone No. is 537.

Gloves! Gloves!

Our prices on Gloves are always the Lowest at which reliable ones can be sold.

We have an elegant line of Kid Gloves we are making a special run on for 98c.
Can sell you a beautiful Kid Glove, large pearl button, for 75c.
\$1.90, \$2.00, \$2.25 Evening Gloves for \$1.48.
Good quality Cashmere Gloves 15c.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY.

Our stock is absolutely complete. Below we give you a few of our starters:

Ladies' seamless fast black Hose, regular price 15c, our price 10c, or 3 pair for 25c.
Ladies' double-heel and toe, 25c Hose, for Monday 15c, or two pair for 25c.
Ladies' extra quality Hose, others ask you 35c and 40c, we sell them to you for 25c.
Gents' fast black seamless half Hose 10c.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Come to see us when you want anything in this line, for we will please you in both prices and goods.

4-Ply Linen Cuffs, 12c.
Pure Linen Link Cuffs, 15c.
50c Ties, newest styles, 25c.
Good Suspenders, 15c.
White Laundered Shirts, 49c.
Negligee Shirts, 25c.
Undershirts, 25c.

When you buy Dry Goods, you want something you can rely upon, with a name and a reputation behind it. You know the name of Dougherty & Murphy is an assurance of real and lasting value. Do your trading with us, either in person or by writing, and you will get the best there is and be satisfied.

DOUGHERTY & MURPHY, 74-76 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA.

THE FOOTE & DAVIES CO.

Printers, Binders, Stereotypers,
16 EAST MITCHELL ST.

WANTED:

Fifty experienced girls to work in bindery, six platen press feeders, three cylinder pressmen, five book binders. Apply Monday morning.

16 EAST MITCHELL STREET,
Printers, Binders, Stereotypers,

THE FOOTE & DAVIES CO.

TOMORROW MORNING

Starts the most interesting selling of CLOTHING yet attempted. A man can dress well for very little money if he knows how. Our lower priced Suits are cut after the same patterns as the more expensive ones. The cloth has undergone the same tests for all wool and fast colors; the trimmings are thoroughly reliable. The material, of course, is not quite as good nor the Suit in detail so carefully carried out as in the higher priced, but the effect is there all the same.

FALL OVERCOATS!

More a question how to keep a supply of the sizes than anything else. They have captured the town. Never heard of buying a stylish made Overcoat for \$5. You never hoped to get a \$5 Overcoat that would hold its color. These will—we test the coloring with acid. ABSOLUTELY ALL WOOL. That proven by testing, too. **\$5.00**

Overcoats



GUESS WE HAVE

More friends among the little chaps of this town than any other concern in it. Maybe because we cultivate the boys' good opinions. The winter suits we put on 'em hold fast and good till marble time. Pretty sure to lay solid foundation for future business in this way.

For good Oxford and Gray Mixed Cheviot Short Pants Suits, many no better sell for \$2 **\$1.48**

For Boys' All-Wool Cassimere and Cheviot Suits, elegantly made, and you rarely find any better for \$3..... **\$1.98**

For Boys' good, neat, durable Suits with double knee and seat, same as you find generally on \$4 counters..... **\$2.98**

THREE SPECIAL BARGAINS IN MEN'S PANTS.

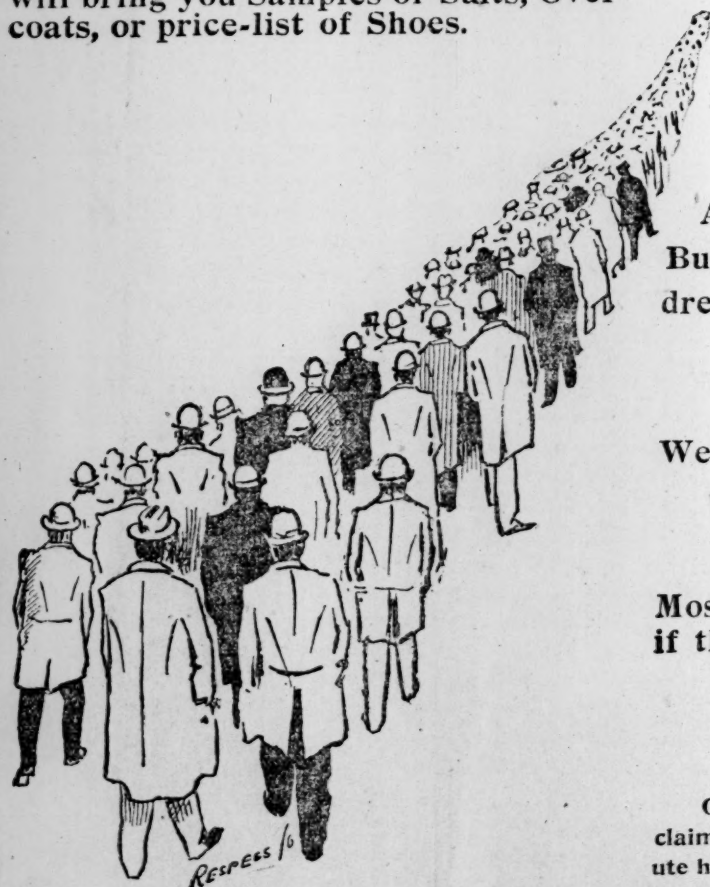
We have Men's Pants for business wear in Black Cheviot, Worsted and Scotch effects that will prove satisfactory from the start. Considered good value at \$2.50 elsewhere. Our price will please you..... **\$1.50**

It has never been our good fortune to be able to offer a greater value in Men's Pants than these, in a large assortment of Hairlines and neat Check effects. Perfect fitting, thoroughly made, but the attractive feature is the **\$2.00** price; worth \$4, they go at.....

In buying your Dress Trousers you will make a serious mistake if you fail to see our styles. A tailor will charge you \$6 for such as are included in this line. All new patterns in fall style Cassimere and Worsted. You may take **\$3.00** your choice of this line at.....

ONE CENT

Spent for a Postal and addressed to us will bring you Samples of Suits, Overcoats, or price-list of Shoes.



\$7.50

Will buy a Suit worth \$15.00, made of imported French Worsteds, English Clay Worsteds, Unfinished Worsteds, Cheviots, Twills, Thibets, etc., equal to the finest custom work in make, fit and finish. In Overcoats, we show every fashionable style and fabric—English Top Coats, Single Breasted Box Coats, Chesterfields, Ulster and Shawl Collars, Storm Coats, etc., all tailor made and trimmed.

\$10.00

Will buy a Suit made of imported Clay Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy Mixtures, Single or Double Breasted Sacks or Cutaway Frocks. For the same price we will sell you an Overcoat of Melton, Kersey, Frieze, Cheviot, Vicunas, etc., made up in the latest styles, nicely trimmed, silk sleeve linings—good bargain at \$18. The best Suit or Overcoat in the world for the price.

\$15.00

Will buy a Suit worth \$25, regular tailor made, guaranteed to fit. All the leading styles. Nobby Sacks, Dressy Cutaways, Double Breasted Sacks, etc. Or an Overcoat, the very latest in fabric, style and finish, all the new shades. No tailor will make you as good for less than \$25. Positively the best values ever shown here.

ONE CENT

Spent for a postal will bring you samples of Suits, Overcoats or price-list of Shoes.



Atlanta beats the world in offering inducements. But here is one great bargain for Mothers of Children that is brimful of goodness:

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

We tell the best part first=**1.50**=That means

for sizes as follows:

4 5 6 7 8 9

Most of them were in the \$3.50 and \$4.00 lot; but if the size you want is here, you take choice **\$1.50**.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Those Long Visor Caps are here at 25c.

Our Neckwear buyer is delighted over his recent purchases, but he claims his last purchase was extraordinarily satisfactory. We attribute his recent success to BLACK SATIN FOUR-IN-HAND, in today. He says New York sells them at 50c; some stores in Atlanta 75c; but here 25c. You can wear either side. Want to see 'em?

This Store will be closed Thursday, Oct. 31, Atlanta Day

A Few of Our Leaders in Men's Shoes

Men's hand-sewed Patent Leather Shoes, all the nobby styles, made up to sell for \$5 and \$6. At the Globe, \$3.00.
Men's hand-sewed Russia Calf Shoes, made up to sell for \$5. At the globe, \$3.00.
Men's hand-welt Calf Shoes, all shapes, all sizes, made up to sell for \$4. At the Globe, \$2.98.
Men's Porpoise Calf Shoes, lace or congress, toothpick, opera and foot-form toes, made up to sell for \$3. At the Globe, \$1.98.
Men's all solid leather satin Calf Shoes, razor and French toes, sizes 6 to 11 made up to sell for \$2. At the Globe, \$1.48.
Men's, first quality buff, bals, congress or plain toe, sizes 6 to 11, made up to sell for \$1.50. At the Globe, \$1.25.

A Few of Our Leaders in Ladies' Shoes.

Ladies' hand turned or extension sole Shoes, C D E and EF last. All the new shapes, made up to sell for \$4. At the Globe, \$2.98.
Ladies' hand-turned or extension soles, medium or wide toes, made up to sell for \$3.50. At the Globe, \$2.48.
Ladies' "a sample lot of shoes," all styles of toes, all sizes, D E and EE widths, made up to sell for \$3. At the Globe, \$1.98.
Ladies' fine grade of Kid Shoes, cloth and kid tops, heel and spring heel, made up to sell for \$2. At the Globe, \$1.48.
Ladies' genuine Dongola Shoes, heel and spring heel, common sense and opera toes, made to sell for \$1.50. At the Globe, \$1.25.
Ladies' India Kid Shoes, solid leather, opera and square toes, heel and spring heel; sizes, 2 to 8, made up to sell for \$1.25. At the Globe, 98c.

He Made His

No more impor-
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This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. On the left side, there is a dark, textured vertical band, likely representing the binding or spine of a book. The rest of the strip is a light-colored, off-white surface that appears aged and possibly damaged, with some dark, irregular marks and stains visible, particularly towards the bottom right corner.

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Sole Distributors, ATLANTA, GA.

DURRANT IS DOOMED.

Wierd Crimes Ascribed to the Medical Student.

San Francisco, Cal., October 23.—A gray wooden church stands in Bartlett street, this city, which was once the sepulcher of two young women who were earnest in the evangelical work and yet knew little of the world.

The church has a tall spire, with immovable shutters, through which the wind from the ocean scurries every afternoon. The structure itself is built of red wood and the light from without strains through narrow windows of stained glass. There is no bell in the tower. The landings are covered with dust, and so far up the steeple where the shutters are thin is a room which is still littered with the shavings of the carpenter.

Below is the great auditorium in which worshippers sit on a Sunday, and to the left of the pulpit, which rests upon a platform at one end of the room, is a piano, the keys of which are fingered nearly every day by a clean shaven boy, a son of a dentist, named King. This building is Emmanuel Baptist church. Divorced from ecclesiastical work the building now possessed a good name. It was burdened with debt, a former pastor ran away with one of the most winsome members of his flock, and the flashing of lights in the pastor's study at all hours of night provoked much comment in the neighborhood.

Among the most ardent workers in the church were two young women, neither of whom wore the crown of a maiden. One of them was Blanche Lamont, the daughter of a widow whose home is in Montana. She lived with her aunt in this city, and was one of the most popular pupils in the public school. She was plump, pretty and vivacious. Her hair was long and black, and her eyes glowed like the stars of the Southern Cross. The other maiden was Minnie Williams, not so stout as Blanche Lamont, but quite as pretty withal. She was a girl who had been an innocent, yet a keen sufferer of the domestic infidelity of her parents, and her troubles flung her into the home of friends in Alameda.

Both were zealously engaged in church work, and both were acquainted with a tall, high-bred young man, who was assistant superintendent of the Sunday school of Emmanuel church. His name is Theodore Durrant, and he was a student in one of the most sensational murder trials of the century, and around whose pale and wasted neck the noose of the hangman of San Quentin seems ready to fall. Durrant was reared amid modest and pleasant surroundings. His parents enjoyed the respect of all who knew them. Soon after he grew a manhood Durrant professed a desire to become a medical student, and was sent to a medical college and there he was a regular and earnest attendant at all the clinics and lectures. Not until the present year did he show an abnormal disposition. He was then gaunt and ungainly, so fast had been his growth, and when he talked to his classmates he displayed a strange and perverted fondness for the pretty women who worshipped with him at Emmanuel church. His eyes were blue and flashed no evidence of robust health, and yet the student was muscular and fond of athletic sports. He wrestled, boxed and played baseball, and it was his custom when about to retire for the night to thump his chest with his soft white hands and admire his physique before a mirror.

Durrant professed himself a best friend

of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams. He accompanied them to parties, assisted them in church work and sang and prayed in their pews. They looked upon him as a faithful, God-fearing young man in whom they did not hesitate to repose the most loyal confidence. One day early last April Durrant was loitering about the school house in which Blanche Lamont was a pupil. When the scholars were dismissed in the afternoon the young woman was among those who were sitting beside him on a Powell street car. Her school books were still in her hand and she seemed to be in earnest conversation with the medical student. Three young girls who were on their way home recognized them. They could not be mistaken. They knew Blanche Lamont and wondered why she was at the side of the pale, big-boned man whose strange eyes and bulging forehead were distinctive features of his face.

To reach Emmanuel Baptist church from the rowell street line it would be necessary to transfer to a Valencia Mission street car. Durrant and the school girl took a Valencia street car, which rumbles within a block of the big gray church and its tallest tower. It was growing late when the student was seen standing in front of the sacred structure. With him was a young girl who idly swung her school books to and fro as she talked to her companion. Then the two passed through the gate which opens into a yard and walked along the sidewalk to the pastor's study. The door was opened by Durrant and into the church, through a window of which the sun was flinging his last glittering arrows upon a heavy carpet and the severe carvings of the pulpit, Durrant tenderly escorted his companion. The door was then closed and the church with its tall, gray tower was quickly transformed into a cross-tipped tomb of death.

What took place in the sanctuary after the door was closed the murderer after can tell. But a picture has been drawn by the throat of a girl who struggled desperately to preserve what was far more dear to her than life. He used no other weapon than his hands, whose long, slender fingers sank deep into the throat of his victim. He cared nothing for the pulpit with its cross emblazoned ribbons, nor for the vacant pew upon whose railing he had often bowed his head in prayer. His savage eyes did not rest upon the picture in the pastor's study of the lowly Nazarene, nor did he read the inscriptions upon the windows which were aglow in the sunlight. It was not until the defenseless girl lay dead at his feet that he realized the savagery of his passion.

Thus with the cunning of a maniac and the strength of a giant he sought to conceal his crime. He thought of the tower with its dark and gloomy room and its

shutters through which the wind screamed. He had been there before and knew that the janitor never visited the place. Then, too, the light that struggled through the half-opened slats revealed but little the dirt and shavings on the floor. This, then, was to be the tomb. High above the street and exposed to the ocean winds the body might rest for years without discovery and thither the savage staggered with his awful burden. Another picture—a companion piece of the scene in the auditorium shows this unnatural creature climbing the winding stairs with the corpse upon his shoulder. He paused from time to time to rest, but when at last he reached the room which he confidently believed would be the everlasting sepulcher of his victim he flung the body into the darkest corner and began to strip it of its clothing.

While the monster was at his work a man with a clean-shaven face entered the church and sat down before the keyboard of the great organ. A moment later the melody of an Easter anthem rolled through the auditorium. It fell upon the ears of the man in the tower like a requiem for the life he had taken. Louder and louder grew the volume of the music until the wretch was driven from his frightful work.

It was young King who was seated at the organ, and while his fingers were running over the keys he heard a noise aloft. Then a young man who was in his shirt sleeves bounded into the auditorium. His eyes gleamed wildly, his hair was disheveled, and his bulging forehead was damp with perspiration. This was Durrant. In a nervous, half-terrified way he told the organist that he had been overcome by gas while fixing the chandelier above that he was very faint and sick and then he asked his friend to go to a drug store and get a nerve tonic. King performed the errand and when he returned he found Durrant brushing the dust from his trousers. He was still pale and trembling, and he chattered in a distracted way. After he had taken the tonic the two young men left the church and went to their homes.

The disappearance of Blanche Lamont, while the subject of much newspaper comment, provoked but little public interest. It was thought that she had left town and would be heard from in time. Durrant, however, had another theory. He declared that it was his opinion that the young woman had gone to the bad, and with a strong display of interest in her welfare, which may now be ascribed to a desperate attempt to shield himself, he professed to have made a canvas of the tenderloin districts of the city. It is now vicariously known that the young woman was in the hands of a man who was a regular in Emmanuel Baptist church, and one of the most devout members was Durrant. Each Sunday saw him in his pew, and although the body of Blanche Lamont, stripped and purpling in the winds from the sea was above his head, he sang with the same gusto as of old and performed all his duties as assistant superintendent of the Sunday school.

It was near Easter tide, and it had been agreed that there should be special services. Two days before Easter Sunday a so-called was to be held at the home of a prominent member of the church. Notice of this event was sent to Minnie Wil-

lams, who lived across the bay in Alameda, on the afternoon of the 23rd. A cable Durrant was seen lurking about the ferry at the foot of Market street. He was not seen there after the young woman landed. Miss Williams went to the home of a friend and ate supper. Each started for the so-called about the same time, and it is the theory of the state that they met at some place agreed upon at the ferry.

It was growing dark when a young man and woman answering to the description of Durrant and Minnie Williams were seen in front of Emmanuel church. One man saw them enter the church through the side door as Blanche Lamont had done two weeks before, but their departure was not noticed. Minnie Williams was not present at the party, and it was late when Durrant appeared and laughingly apologized to the merry-makers and host for his tardiness. He was nearly out of breath, which was readily attributed to brisk walking, and when he asked to be permitted to wash his hands and perspiring face little was thought of the request. When he appeared in the parlor his hair was neatly combed and he readily entered into all the games and conversation. It was nearly midnight when the party broke up, and while there were young girls present who did not like the pale-faced student because of gross advances he had made them in the past, he nevertheless found jolly companions to accompany him on his way home. One block from the church where the body of Blanche Lamont still lay in the moonlight that streamed through the shutters of the belfry Durrant's companions left him. He passed the sanctuary and reached his home, his mother thinks, shortly after 1 o'clock. He hung his long black overcoat and soft hat upon the hall-tree and went directly to his room. It is believed that he went to bed from the fact that the sheets were disarranged.

Early that morning some good women were removed from the church for the Easter services entered the sanctuary, and walked directly to the library room, the door of which bore evidence of having been opened forcibly. The door was broken and a portion of it lay upon the floor. As it was still quite early the women sat down to await the coming of other members who were to assist them in their work. One of them at last suggested that they go into the little closet, which is a part of the library room, and get some books to read. The door of this chamber, which was ajar, was flung wide open, and there lying on the floor, with his head beneath a little table, was the body of a young woman. Blood covered the floor, the furniture and the walls. A scream of horror from the good woman summoned her friends and then with their assistance she aroused the members of the church who lived in the neighborhood. It was some time before the frail body, bathed in blood and distorted by the agony of a cruel death, could be recognized. But when the crimson mask was removed from the face it was Minnie Williams, a stout-hearted and Christian maiden whose life had long been known to be one of sorrow.

Perhaps a victim was seized at the throat by the same maniacal grip that took the life of Blanche Lamont at the steps of the altar. Perhaps she knew that the man who lured her into the church was responsible for the yet unexplained disappearance of her friend, Blanche Lamont, and had taken him to task, frail and sickly as she was, in the gloomy auditorium. Whether choked or knocked unconscious, it is certain that the poor girl made a desperate fight. It was not until a knife was driven into her body again and again that she sank upon the little table in the closet, and in her death agony clutched the Easter cards lying before her. Then she fell upon

the floor, and in her struggles left the crimson imprint of her hand upon the wall. A score of knife thrusts were in her breast and head and a great gasp in the neck showed where the savage had destroyed the last flickering spark of life. Then with a cunning and the deftness of a surgeon which he foolishly thought would be of avail, he drew a keener blade from his pocket and cut the wrists of his victim. The wounds, he imagined, would make it appear that the girl had committed suicide, but the frightful wounds in her breast and throat quickly dispelled any such theory. From the fact that there was no blood upon the carpet of the auditorium it is probable that the poor girl was knocked unconscious soon after she entered the church, and was borne to the closet where she was found with bits of a knife blade buried deep in her flesh and the bloody handle lying upon her breast.

Minnie Williams and Blanche Lamont were close friends. They knew each other's secrets and sorrows, and both had leaned upon the arm of Theodore Durrant. If Minnie Williams should be fated to meet her end as well as the score of befriended of the city were rinding loudly.

There was no sound, however, from the tall, gray steeple of Emmanuel church. Its floor was stained with blood and the big police officers stood at every door. There were flowers upon the altar, upon the organ and strewn in profusion about the platform. The preacher was dressing himself at his home for the services and many of his parishioners were on their way to the church when the door of the dark belfry was broken open by the police. They entered the dismal chamber with lighted candles and there in the corner of the room lay the body of a woman, stripped of all its clothing and so sadly distorted that had it not been for the gold teeth it could not have been readily identified. It was the body of Blanche Lamont, so thus for a night a sanctuary had sheltered within its walls the body of a murdered woman.

The news of the finding of Blanche Lamont's body in the tower, following so closely upon the discovery of Minnie Williams, in the library, stunned the people. For half a day the horror of so vile a crime paralyzed the city. Parson Gibson, of the Emmanuel church, announced that there would be no services that morning. The parishioners returned to their homes, and where the flowers were banked policemen stood with angry faces and cursed the savage who had sought such a place to commit his crimes.

Then came the cry for revenge. It was taken up by the great crowd, which seemed riveted about the church. It spread with the fury and ferociousness of a prairie fire to the thousands of people who surrounded the newspaper offices down town. "Who was the last man seen with this girl?" was the question asked by man and woman, and when Durrant's name was mentioned a stampede of people followed him. Police men went in search of the young student, but they understood that he was away on a practice scout with the signal corps of his regiment. In one of the pockets of his long overcoat an officer found a pocketbook that Minnie Williams had carried on the night of her death. As quickly as the telegraph could the message be sent to the sheriffs of all the counties through which the soldiers were to pass were ordered to arrest Durrant and bring him in at once to San Francisco.

It was late in the afternoon of Sunday that the young man was placed under arrest and charged with the murder of the two girls. He manifested little surprise and readily accompanied the officers to Oakland. When he beheld the angry crowd at the ferry the palor of his face became al-

most ghastly. He trembled as if with pain and was carried rather than escorted to the captain's room on the steamer. At the San Francisco wharf was still another and more demonstrative mob. It cried for the blood of the trembling youth and it was not until he found himself in one of the tanks of the city prison that he became calm.

Durrant has been on trial for his life for the last twelve weeks. The almost convincing proof of the student's guilt is based on testimony to the effect that he pawed one of Blanche Lamont's rings soon after her disappearance, that he was not present at the lecture delivered at the college that afternoon, and that he was seen to enter the church with the unfortunate girl. Should he be acquitted, which seems scarcely probable, he will be promptly tried for the murder of Minnie Williams. The police have an equally strong case against him in this tragedy, and he will be asked why he was so late coming to the party on the night the little woman met her death, and how it happened that her pocketbook was in his overcoat. Durrant says that he found the pocketbook on the sidewalk near the church soon after he left his friends on the corner. This rather feeble explanation is not accepted by the police.

Sonnets.
(To Miss C.)
The years fly fast—a little while ago,
They lingered long, it seemed, and left
With smiles,
Which to the heart of childhood, all aglow,
Were prophecies of happier "afterlives."
They brought such treasures, too, such
keen delights,
Such flowers, such fruits, such songs,
Such kisses sweet,
Such golden days and eldritch haunted nights,
Such a mess of young life, such joy complete—
They were all beautiful then, nor did
That they would ever come in other guise,
Nor that the gifts they brought would
disappear,
And to the place leave only memories—
By roof and dim light we view the vanished
years
With that warm smile, drowned in a gust
of tears.

The years are friendly yet to you, they bow
Before you with rich gifts, as if at last
Their hands had wrought that which, in
vain till now,
They labored at through all the wasted
past—
The loveliness of perfect womanhood.
Any now, the work complete, their only
task.
To curl the best from all their hoarded
guile
To crown their queen and in her presence
to enshrine
But will the years be always true and real,
Within their hearts may not some treason
lurk,
Will they never try, with vandal hands, to
steal
The beauty from their rarest handiwork?
Oh! They may try, but this they cannot do,
For him, at least, who pens these lines for
you.
—A. B. KEMP.

One Honest Man.
Dear Editor—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and made vigorous and strong after suffering from nervous weakness, night losses and weak, shrunken parts. I have no scheme to extort money from any one who may be afflicted with the same ailment. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven I am now well, vigorous and strong and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.
Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address: James A. Hays, Box 255, Delray, Mich.



CURIOUS

ARE YOU CURIOUS?
To know where your friend bought those Trunks and Pocket Books? If he bought them in this town, he bought them of us. If you want to be a good judge about the line, you ought to take lessons of us. We teach the science of selecting stock and cutting prices. We might begin our lessons right here. For instance, to turn over a large stock of trunks, pocket books, and see the price and see them fly. Come and see. FOOT'S TRUNK FACTORY, 17 E. Adams St. sun to thur.



MALYDOR
THE TO 4 DAY CURE
All urinary sexual diseases. Free brochure. C. O. F. Co., 100 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.
"Malydor" is the best of all similar remedies. It is the only one that cures. MALYDOR MFG. CO., Lancaster, O., U.S.A. oct4-29-1911 sun wed

FOR SALE.
A desirable piece of land, partly in the incorporation of Eastman, Ga., containing twenty-five acres, with a nice twelve-room dwelling house, with closets, nicely finished; four barns and coal house; also on same piece of land a five-room house for tenants; barn and necessary outbuildings; two good wells of water, fence in very good condition; adjoining lands selected upon to build the Eastman colony, within one-quarter of a mile of four churches; location perfectly healthy. For terms see or write me at Eastman, Ga. J. C. Rawlin, oct4-29-1911 sun

ANSY PILLS
ALL...
SANTAL MIDY SPECIFIC CO. PA.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Sent Free, as a Supplement, to the Readers of the Daily Constitution.

All Letters and Communications Intended for this Issue Must be Addressed to The Constitution, Jr.

About That Gold Medal.

We desire to call the attention of Junior readers to the offer in last week's paper of a gold medal to the girl or boy sending the best composition on some special feature of the exposition. By mistake it was stated that your articles could be sent in as late as January. No composition will be received after November 15th, so be sure and finish your writing and send in before that date. Get to work now and see if you can't win that medal.

Two Days' Holiday.

The children who attend the public schools of Atlanta are at present joyous over the news that they received a few days ago from the board of education to the effect that they would have two days' holiday this week—one on Tuesday and the other on Thursday.

In a conversation a few days ago with several of the scholars in the different schools they were all saving up their spare change to see the amusement features of the exposition. This part of the exposition captures all the money the school children had saved for weeks and weeks, and they seem satisfied with the exchange.

The exposition will make a special rate to the children on Atlanta Day and this with the rates that will be made by the attractions on the Midway will give all the school children an opportunity to see what they were unable to see on Liberty bell day.

They are all enthused over the three holidays and are singing the praises of the board of education. Atlanta Day will have a full representation of the public schools on the grounds on that day, which promises to be one of the biggest in the history of the exposition.

The Ground Squirrel.

Our northern friends call him the "chipmunk." Why, I cannot tell, except possibly from the cry he makes when chipping about among the rocks and trees where he makes his home. What a bright little fellow he is! How clean and sweet tempered he appears; always busy and always jolly! He looks at you as though he thought the world and all mankind to be his friends—though he never stops long to discuss this question. Indeed he seems to be needed at home all the time. He pauses only long enough to say good morning, sir, and a very bright day to you! and then he is off to see about the ables and to take commands from the good wife at home. In early spring about the middle of April he is a very busy body, and you meet him very frequently as he returns from the market with supplies for the growing family.

Some two or three weeks previous several babies—four or five—have come to his house and Master Chipmunk must bestir himself to get fresh food for the ailing mother, for the winter supplies have grown rather stale and are not pleasant to her weak stomach. The newspapers rarely tell about Mamma Chipmunk and the babies "doing so well," nor do they publish the "bright smiles" on Papa Chipmunk's face when the old stork brings the new babies to the family, hence the christening parties are not so numerous attended in that special family and I suspect also that most of the squirrel families have a christening of their own about the same time so all seem to remain at home and make it a private or strictly family affair. A brighter, jollier set of little folks can rarely be found in this world than a family of half grown ground squirrels. They are as playful as puppies and as contented as a family of well fed pickaninies.

Mamma and Mistress Chipmunk are exceedingly provident and at this season, October and November, they are very busy laying up their winter stores. I know of no family of animals nor any living creature below man that looks so well to the future and lay up such an abundant supply for the hard times which come to all people—even the little folks of the fields and air.

The stores found in the burrows of the chipmunk in early winter are often astonishing in amount and variety. It would seem hardly possible for a creature so small to amass such quantities of nuts and berries, acorns and grains of all sorts common to the fields about it, and yet if you have seen one gathering up his winter supplies you would not be surprised at his well filled granaries and larders. Nature has peculiarly fitted him for transporting quantities of provisions from one point to another. He is provided with two large cheek pouches, one on each side of the face extending back to the shoulder and opening into the mouth. In these two pouches a very astonishing amount of grain can be stored and carried by the little creature to his burrow.

A pair of these tiny animals working heartily together will convey from a crib of corn to their burrow, fifty feet away, a peck of corn in three or four days. I have seen one carry off a good part of a handful of fair-sized grains of corn at one trip and even then the pouches did not seem to be loaded to their full capacity.

A gentleman once counted the number of grains of corn he saw a ground squirrel place in its pouches at one time, but I am afraid to give the number he reported for it is hardly credible.

I presume the old folks would need a good supply of provisions to last them through the winter, for they retire early in the season before the sharp frosts come and

they have a good large family to support during the long winter months. This family generally consists of from four to six hearty young people who love good things and they are allowed free access to the storehouses.

These young people like many other shrewder young folks rarely contribute anything to the large and varied store of future supplies and they do not marry off and make homes of their own until late in the next spring, when a new family arrives in the old household and the older children must begin to provide for themselves.

I am reminded that a good lady takes issue with my natural history just here and she declares that the young folks of the family do help to lay up the winter stores and that she has seen one or more of them at this work. I cheerfully give her testimony, for I suspect she is about as good a naturalist as I, myself, can claim to be. Yet she is very fond of young people, and especially of the boys, and I am afraid she is a little partial to that baby boy pet chipmunk of hers that had to make his own living and lay up his own store; because he had no father and mother to fill up his safe and cupboard and to keep his fancy, striped coat well dusted and glossy.

According to my own observation the little chipmunks are fond of lying abed late, but when they start out in the world they are just as bright, energetic and active as their parents, and they provide for their children just as well as their own parents did. With them the times do not seem to change, nor do they change either. So bright and cheery are they that some one has called them the "four-footed wrens of the hedgerow." They certainly contribute as much to bring sunshine into their quiet homes as does this little songster among the leaves. The sprightly, jovial little squirrel has no great variety of notes. Indeed he uses his voice very little, but such a busybody as he is rarely seen, as he flashes in and out among the trees and through the grass. He is, besides, so quiet, modest and retiring that it is not strange that he has been compared to Miss Jennie Wren. He and his mate often have a common sorrow with Miss Jennie and papa wren, for they have a common enemy that often robs them, devouring their babies and leaving their homes desolate. This modern Montaur is our Tabby, of the human household. This Tabby, looking so mild and so gentle-natured that she would not even lick your hand roughly, often consumes whole nests of baby wrens and entire families of baby chipmunks.

Is it any wonder that treachery should bear the name of cat? And yet, was not the world made to be eaten? Evidently Tabby and Croesus think so.

The little chipmunk family is just between that of the tree squirrel and the prairie dogs. Hence our little friend compromises by building his home under rocks and old roots and in the hedgerows. His favorite run is along a fence, where you can see his little white and brown stripes flashing in the sun as he jumps from corner to corner. He is more difficult to tame than the tree squirrel, still he loves to live near the old homesteads and have a peep at the lords of creation now and then.

He fears the cat, but he probably dreads the weasel more, for the weasel kills simply for the love of killing, or for a few drops of blood, and he is the very embodiment of grace and cruelty.

Our little squirrel has a beautiful form, though his tail is not so large as that of the gray squirrel. So far as I know he does no harm to man or beast except that he sometimes takes small toll from the farmer's grain and a good share of nuts from the trees.

JOHN W. GLENN.

"Poaching" Water.

During President Jackson's administration a pipe was laid from the Soldiers' home, near Washington, to the capitol, to supply pure spring water for drinking purposes. This week when the pipe was taken up it was found that years ago some one had tapped it and led a small pipe to his own house. The tenants have thus for years been using the choice water intended to quench the congressional thirst and that without paying a cent for it. The authorities are hunting up a law to reach the offender.

A Submerged City.

Frequent damage to fishermen's nets in the ocean off the peninsula of Istria, Italy, led to investigation by a diver who found, at the depth of ninety feet, the ruins of a submerged city. It has been identified as the city of Classa, the sinking of which, with the island on which it stood, was described by the early Roman writer, Pliny. Its location had been unknown since the days of the Caesars.

A Queer Fish.

A queer fish which the fishermen who caught it call a "ratfish" was taken from the bay at Oakland, Cal., a few days ago. It was eleven feet long and weighed 245 pounds. Six feet of its length was made up of tail, which was very much like the tail of a rat, but stiff and strong almost as a bar of iron. The fish fought viciously, nearly wrecking two boats with its tail.

Education.

The following from the pen of Sidney Smith is something that will impress its truth on one the longer it is thought of: "The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that time will ameliorate, not destroy; occupations that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible."

Somewhat Conceited.

The Indianapolis Journal reports a scrap of dialogue between two boys. Some people would say that their ideas and logic were both rather characteristic of their sex.

Tommy—I wouldn't be as stuck up as girls is for anything.
Jimmy—Me neither. They thinks they are just as good as boys.

WINTER WOLVES.

A Thrilling Adventure With Wild Beasts in the Snow.

BY MAURICE THOMPSON.

When my grandfather was a young man he made a journey on horseback from his home in Indiana far down into Louisiana; and when he had grown very old he enjoyed telling the adventures which were the chief part of his experience on the lonely ride through the wilderness. Somewhere in Alabama he passed the night at a cabin occupied by a pioneer family, and while he and the host were smoking by the fire and discussing troubles and dangers, the following story was offered for my grandfather's delectation:

A man by the name of Turner, and his two sons, John and James, aged respectively thirteen and fifteen, left their home to go to the mill, each carrying a sack of corn on his shoulder. They had to go on foot, because the steepness of the path which led over a mountain. The mill was a rude little affair, turned by the water of a brook, and did all the grinding for a widely scattered settlement.

Owing to an unusual amount of grain already in when the Turners arrived with their grists it was after nightfall before they were able to set out for home with their meal on their backs. Meanwhile a snowstorm had come on and the ground was covered three or four inches deep with snow, while the flakes still fell thick and fast. Mr. Turner led the way. Although the path was covered up, he knew every landmark on the mountain, and notwithstanding his heavy load of meal, to which he had added the weight of a small quarter of fresh venison bought of the miller, he went briskly along, followed by the lads. It was not a moonlight night, the clouds were thick, the wind cold and

a stand for defense. And he did reach it just in time to try his plan of battle, which was to take possession of a shallow cavity in the face of the rock, and thus he and the boys would only have their front to defend. Giving the boys hurried direction, he continued to yell and stamp while they entered the fissure. Then he followed them and they all faced about, clapping their loads behind them, and presenting a close front to the now furious beasts.

At some time long before this the wind had blown a tree top down from the plateau above. From this Mr. Turner and the boys broke such clubs as they could get hold of; then the desperate wolves made a dash. Down came the clubs swung by sturdy arms, and such howls of pain and rage went echoing down the mountain side as almost drowned the moaning of the wind.

After this there was a moment of comparative silence, and the brutes withdrew to a little distance.

"Look out! Here they come!" shouted Mr. Turner. "Hit hard, boys!"

He killed one instantly with a blow on the head, and sprang forward over its body, striking right and left, and yelling hoarsely. This seemed to scatter the pack; but Mr. Turner had barely got back to his place when there was another charge, and this time the wolves seemed determined not to be driven back. There were twenty or more pressing together in a compact body, the foremost ones snapping viciously, trying to reach the legs of their prospective victims.

It was an awkward fight, partly on account of the narrowness of the fissure's mouth and partly because the clubs they were using did not suit their purpose, being too long and crooked; but they did not have time to choose or to make complaints. It was all they could do to keep the wolves' teeth out of their legs. In the ghostly clouds of flying snowflakes the gaunt forms crowding upon them looked black



WITH HEROIC VIGOR THE TWO BOYS REDOUBLED THEIR BLOWS.

searching. Walking up the mountain and carrying a heavy load, however, afforded quite warming exercise, and when they reached the top they were comfortable as to temperature, but very tired.

They never once thought of danger until the whining snarl of a wolf sounded close to them. This was just as they reached the highest rocky comb of the mountain where the forest was thin and stunted.

"Boys, keep close to me," said Mr. Turner, "that's a wolf."

James and John did not need to be twice told; they pressed their father's sides as they trudged, and their hearts beat quicker.

"I ought to have brought my gun," Mr. Turner continued fretfully, but he knew that with the gun he could not have carried much corn, and he had not dreamed of trouble of any kind, least of all with wild animals.

The snow was blowing level into their faces and the wind growing colder with every breath. At first they thought that but one wolf was following them; but soon enough it was certain that at least a dozen snarling and hungry animals were venturing closer and closer to their heels. Mr. Turner was a shrewd woodsman and he was not long in coming to a perfect understanding of the situation. The wolves were ravenously excited by the smell of the fresh haunch of venison. Momentarily their number was increased it seemed, and they grew bolder and bolder. Something would have to be quickly done or the whole pack would make a dash.

Mr. Turner made up his mind in true pioneer fashion; it was no part of his thought to be eaten up without a good fight for life. Moreover, he did not mean to let the wolves have the venison if he could possibly save it. He made his sons go ahead of him while he brought up the rear, defending himself by frequently turning around and yelling savagely. Wolves are great cowards, until they have once begun an attack; but when the fight opens they are as desperately savage.

For some time all went well. The pack sneaked and snarled close behind Mr. Turner. But all at once some dim forms showed themselves in front of the boys, and began to make dangerous passes, snapping their teeth keenly, and urging one another on. Mr. Turner realized that the crisis was at hand. Yelling loudly, he pressed the boys forward, until they reached a place where their way led along the foot of a great cliff of limestone. If he could reach a certain point, he would make

and demoniacal. Quick and fast their blows had to fall.

The strain upon their arms swinging such heavy clubs was very trying to the man and boys; but there was no relief; to relax for a single moment would be to feel the fangs of the wolves. They must fight on.

Now a very singular accident happened. Mr. Turner had to keep up his tactics of dashing forward a pace or two in advance of his sons, in order to scatter the wolves. While doing this he somehow slipped and fell, and instantly the wolves covered him. With heroic vigor the two boys redoubled their blows, and pounded away to such effect that the snarling brutes were driven back before they could do Mr. Turner much harm. Unfortunately, however, in striking at the wolves, one of the boys hit their father and knocked him senseless, so that he lay quite still. They thought him dead. But even this terrible state of things did not break their courage. They fought on more desperately than ever; for now it required almost superhuman exertion to keep the wolves from devouring their father's body.

All this time they had been hallooing and crying for help, their voices going far through the snow-burdened air. The wolves also were making a wild medley of noises, and their number was increased from time to time by fresh and hungry individuals attracted by the tumult. As the brave boys became weaker their enemies waxed in strength and fury. It was a question of but a few moments, and the result was scarcely doubtful. The two would fall before the many.

Bravery and heroic resistance are nearly always rewarded. At the last moment help unexpectedly and suddenly came. There was a shout down below; then another and another. A pack of hounds began to harry the wolves from behind. Three or four rifles cracked keen and clear. A less time than it takes to write it, the whole howling body of wolves had been scattered or killed, and the panting, almost dying boys were in the hands of a hunting party.

Mr. Turner was soon brought around; the boys were rubbed and given stimulants, and it all turned out well. The humorous part of it was that Mr. Turner seemed prouder of the fact that he had saved his haunch of venison from the wolves than that he and his boys had escaped so narrowly.

IN THE SCHOOLS

Hunter School.

Boys of Hunter school have not raised their society yet, but intend to do so very soon. They have had two debates in the past month, the subjects and speakers being appointed by Professor Hunter, our genial head master. The first debate was very interesting, because it was on the question, "Whether Scissors Should Be Encouraged or Not," and as Sell's big show was in town at that time both sides tried hard to win the decision. Professor Hunter showed that he has not forgotten his schooldays, by giving the affirmative his decision. The debate last Friday was: "Resolved, Robinson Crusoe Was Justifiable in Friday's Captors." Mr. R. McK. gave the affirmative and Mr. S. T. gave the negative leader. The debate was rendered in favor of the negative, which is probably good news to students of that illustrious personage Robinson Crusoe, if any are alive, as only stain on his character has been put by the decision of Professor Hunter. The school began its session this year with attendance and the boys give evidence they will advance rapidly. Professor Hunter's mode of teaching is very practical. He teaches when the occasion presents itself by observation. He has found it to be the best way of instructing boys after more than twenty years of teaching. R. C. M., Jr.

State Street School.

We have in State street school 412 scholars, with a double session in the two first grades. The board of education has removed three teachers from our school and placed three new ones in their places. There is one in the fourth grade, one in the fifth, and the assistant principal.

The eighth grade has made the highest average in attendance for the past two weeks, but we hope to make it next week for the succeeding weeks. The seventh grade of our school and the seventh of the Walker street school are running a race in attendance, and hope to and are trying to. Lottie Dodgen.

Marietta Street School.

The recitations Monday were very good. Miss Mary Bradley, Cornelia Macaula, Sara Aelnebacher, Mattie Holcomb and Master Louis Boylan and Clyde Jeffries made very nice speeches.

The following is the average of the different classes: Eighth grade 95.8, seventh grade 96.7, sixth grade 97.4, fifth grade 96.7, fourth grade, class A, 92.7, B, 97.1; third grade, class A, 93.5, B, 92.3; second grade, class A, 95.7, B, 95.5; first grade, class A, 98.1, B, 98. Class A is the morning class, B is the afternoon class.

We wish to express our thanks to the board and Major Slaton for the many holidays and beg for three weeks' vacation Christmas.

Professor Wilson gave us a lecture last Monday on physical courage, obedience to parents and proper conduct.

The first grade, class A, has the banner or the highest attendance for this week. Otis Nix and Estelle Spear.

Boulevard Stars.

The Boulevard Stars are always in the lead when it comes to athletic sports. They have not only organized their football team for this year, but have been practicing and are open for challenges.

It is hoped that the college games that were played here Friday and Saturday will wake up the interest in the football line. So far as known no other teams have been organized and the Stars are silently waiting for the first team that shows itself.

The captain of the Boulevard Stars, Otis King, said yesterday that he was anxious to get up a game of some kind, no matter who with. That he would like to meet the eleven from the Technological school, the Peachtree Blues, especially, and the South Side Stars. The boys are anxious to meet anybody and they don't stop to think who or what the other team is. They should organize and give the boys a chance to show what they can do with the skin game.

LOCAL GOSSIP.

There was a large crowd of school boys out to see the football game yesterday, and their sympathy, as well as their yells, were for the University of Georgia.

With the three days' holiday and followed by Saturday, the school children will have an easy time of it this week. There is great consternation among the boys and girls who attend the private schools as to whether they will also have three holidays.

The Junior is going to have a whole page devoted to school news from now on and it requests all the correspondents to send in their copy not later than Friday afternoon, otherwise it will have to be kept over until the following week. Send in your reports and tell all the news in the school.

If the readers of The Junior will send in a vote for the most popular attraction on the Midway and the one they like best, they will be given a free ride on the attraction receiving the largest number of votes. The ride will be given on the first legal holiday following the one that is to be given on Atlanta day. Send in your votes at once. All the school children of Atlanta who happen to be in the grounds on that day will meet at some place in the grounds to be announced later in this column, and be given a free ride on the most popular attraction.

What is the matter with the sport loving boys who were so plentiful last year? There has been only one football team started so far, when, last year, there were six or eight playing regular match games long

before this. The boys should get a move on themselves and organize their teams.

If the readers will look on the first column of the second page in this edition they will see a correction of the gold medal offer made by The Junior. This is an excellent chance to win a handsome gold medal as a souvenir of the exposition. Write your compositions at once and send them in. An advisable plan would be to go to the grounds and find some display or feature that interests you most and make a special study of the interesting points. This will aid you greatly in writing a smooth and easy running composition.

We hope to make this local gossip column one of great interest to the young readers. It will be devoted to topics out of the regular line—to news that will interest the young readers. It is open to the readers of The Junior and they can send in any little short item that would be of outside interest. Make it separate from your school notes. This is open to everybody and is not restricted to our correspondents alone. Send in something for the local gossip column.

His Summer Vacation.

Have you ever spent a summer in the mountains? It was only a few months ago that I had the pleasure of being at the fabled "Queen of the Mountains," Porter springs. This wonderful place is truly an ideal summer resort, situated in the heart of the most enchanting fairyland. Huge mountains decked in nature's purest and most brilliant green rise on each side of the dreamy little vale in which the springs repose. They are situated exactly at the end of this lovely little valley and Mount Cedar rises majestically behind it, while the crown of lofty Blood is just seen, rising above some of the nearer peaks. One of the most beautiful scenes that I have ever witnessed was the sunset from Stone Pile, a small mountain near the hotel, as the sun sinks to rest behind the western hills, one of the most exquisite scenes ever beheld. On all sides, north, south and east the skies are colored by nature's highest art. Pink, brown, red and blue seem to be mingled with the royal purple and gold and in such a way that they could not fail to excite an exclamation from the poorest admirer. The clouds, like the sun, also seek a resting place, and on each side of you are huge snowy billows, settling to rest in the quiet valleys. After witnessing this scene of rare beauty you return to the hotel where warm hearted Colonel Farrow makes the night time pass merrily and when the party breaks up you retire to enjoy a real good sleep.

The spring is one of those delightful cool mountain torrents. There are many and interesting little legends in this picturesque country, and among them is the story of "Traheletah," the fair daughter of a noted Cherokee chief. Her lover belonged to another tribe. He however, finally persuaded her to marry him, but they had lived together but a short while when she was taken sick and died. He buried her on "Stone Pile" and every Indian who passed the spot threw a stone on her grave.

JAY YOUNGBLOOD.

Afloat Under Ground.

Several years ago the writer entered Howe's cave, N. Y., and followed along what possible had been a bed of a subterranean stream for a mile and a half.

Water was everywhere dripping from the roof, and here and there huge masses of the ceiling had dropped, obstructing the old channel and tunnel.

Nearly two miles from the entrance we came to a lake, as dark and mysterious a sheet of water as could be imagined. The wall was low, and by the flickering torch the uncanny body of water could be seen extending some distance. Entering a flat boat we rowed away for an eighth of a mile; now stooping to avoid the ceiling, bumping into peat rocks that jutted into the lake, following an uncertain course. How deep the water was I did not learn, but it was supposed to be a portion of a subterranean stream or river.

I went a mile beyond here under ground and was inclined to the belief that the lake was a large pocket in the cave into which the water from the outside found its way, though the guide stated that the level never increased after rains, always remaining the same.

In all limestone regions subterranean streams are found. The percolation of water through the crust seems to have worn away the rock into regular channels through which placid streams flow noiselessly, and in which fishes of various kinds find a home.

In South Carolina a number of these streams are found, and near Charleston there are evidences of a large and deep subterranean lake, forty or fifty miles in length and unknown in depth. This has long been familiar to the colored people, who invest it with mysterious powers; and there are legends of people who have gone into the various pools and come out at other entrances.

The evidences of this body of water are known as the Eutan springs, that are located between the Santee river and the headwaters of the Cooper. The country is underlain by blue limestone and near the surface undoubtedly lies a large body of water that has no surface overflow and simply fills certain open places that are called springs. One of the best known is on the Woboo plantation, not many miles from Charleston. Here there is an opening to the subterranean lake, about one hundred and fifty feet wide and in the center about twelve feet deep.

To the casual visitor this body of water would not attract much attention, but the close observer would find that the water simply rose to the surface and did not run over—there was no overflow, that the temperature was the same, winter and summer, and that the entire length of the pool there was a crack in the limestone through which bottom could not be reached. This pool is alive with fish that are common in the adjacent rivers, and they come up through the cracks or crevice in the stone. As the water does not boil up, as in the average spring, it is evidently the opening merely to a big body of underground water, and it is an easy matter to trace it from pool to pool for a long distance.

Scientific Sparring

Boxing a Fine Manly Sport in Which Every Clever Boy Should be Proficient.

By Allen Sangree.

Did it ever occur to you as remarkable that while the average boy is willing to jump into a football game at the risk of his life and limb, and allow another fellow to thump him in any part of his body, he is yet loath to stand up in front of an opponent and give and take, though provided with a pair of boxing gloves, big pillows?

If you are any sort of an athlete or care a particle for vigorous exercise, the kind that gives bone and muscle and sinew and makes you manly, you will take some interest in speculating over the fact. Without disparaging the game of football a particle, although it is precious rough sport, a cursory glance at statistics suffices to show that in comparison football is doubly dangerous as sparring.

A professional sparrer can hit a very ugly blow with the pillows, but about the most serious consequence will be a broken nose. With amateurs and especially boys, there is practically no danger in boxing with big gloves, and it is hard to say just why, as a pastime and athletic exercise it is not more patronized by American boys.

An Expert's Opinion.

Billy Edwards, the famous pugilist, now retired from the ring, expressed his views on the question to the writer not long ago.

"The reason for the unpopularity of boxing in America," he said, "is to be accounted for, first, by the fact that the lower element almost entirely monopolize the sport. Of course you find excellent exhibitions at such places as the best athletic clubs, where men of culture and refinement attend the 'mills,' but such institutions are comparatively few. This is the great drawback to the popularizing of the sport among the better classes."

"Why is it, then," was asked, "that American boys do so little boxing?"

"For the simple reason that the average boy lacks nerve to stand up before an opponent and allow his face to become a target for the other's padded fist. This, to the best of my knowledge, is the only explanation, for certainly boxing entails little expense, and does not present the same dangers as football and other popular pastimes."

Possibilities of the Sport.

"Is it possible for every boy to become a good boxer?"

"Certainly. Of course, some lads are better adapted to self-defense than others. All the great fighters have been endowed with a natural talent for it. During their boyhood they had a propensity for fighting and practiced continually with and without gloves, until the ability to dodge and return a quick blow at a critical moment became second nature to them. The tall boy has a great advantage over a short boy in the length of reach. No one point gives so much advantage, however, as quickness. Putting all other things equal, reach, hard hitting, gameness, cleverness, and wind, the one that possesses the most activity and quickness is going to win. For fat boys boxing is a capital flesh reducer."

"Should boys with a weak heart box?"

"Well, they may, if they go it easy. Taken by stages, it will probably mend a fellow's heart; practiced violently, it will surely ruin it."

"Boxing, in my opinion, does away with



PUNCHING THE BAG.

the knife and pistol. Were it nurtured more, the ugly stabbing and shooting affairs we read of daily, would soon diminish."

Proper Training.

"How should a boy start out to become proficient in sparring?"

"The object at first is to get your body muscles in good condition, especially the arm and shoulder muscles. The best apparatus for this is a punching bag, either one that flies up against a drum on the ceiling, or is fastened from the ceiling to the floor with an elastic. The punching, guarding and dodging gives just the necessary exercise. If a punching bag is not available, let a boy get light dumbbells and shove out his fists in all directions without quite straightening out his arm. In addition to this he should, of course, be sparring frequently with boys of all caliber, so that he learns to tell by his opponent's eye when and where he is going to strike. The lad who has even an incomplete knowledge of boxing tactics possesses an incalculable advantage over one

who knows nothing whatever of the science. In the first place he has self-confidence, and this, mark you, does not make a bully but is an accomplishment of the true born gentleman. It only gives him greater patience when his temper is tried. A man who makes his living by fighting often becomes nasty, desiring to fight at all times and impose on other people. But he is an exception. The great majority of fighters whom I have known in the last twenty years were men who had the greatest respect for a woman, would always avenge an insult, and were never looking for trouble.

Beneficial Results.

"There is no reason why boxing should be attended with different results from fencing. Both are manly sciences and conducive to good health, light spirits, and splendid muscular development. Take the young fellows at the high class athletic clubs who box every day. They may be told from the other fellows by their elastic step and grace of carriage and quick



WHERE THE LONG ARM HAS THE ADVANTAGE.

eye. They are always in a good humor, and this is due solely to the nature of the recreation.

"An important point for beginners to observe is to take off the gloves the moment you begin to feel tired. Beyond this point the nerves are worried and the boxer is of no use for he loses quickness."

Mr. Edwards is himself now fifty-one years of age, but live and active as a boy. He feels no ill results from his many encounters in the ring and predicts that boxing will some day in the near future be lifted on a par with the other sports and pastimes. The hardest and most effective blow that a boxer can deliver, he says, is a straight counter or swinging blow on the chin, just to the right or left of the point. He does not want boys to use this on each other, but he thinks it is a good thing to remember.

A Spelling Lesson from Uncle Sam.

The United States board of geographic names has just completed its second report. This comprises a list of 600 names, making the number of names passed on by the board since its creation in 1891, 5,364. The spelling adopted becomes binding in every government department. Most of the changes are local. The Chinese names, which are spelled very irregularly, are not touched on except in the case of the Yang Tse Kiang, which becomes properly simply the Yangtze river, Kiang meaning river. Corea becomes Korea; Havana, the capital of Cuba, takes the Spanish spelling, Habana; Korea's capital is Chemulpho instead of Chemulpo; and the old name Blewfields, still on many maps and charts, becomes officially modernized to Bluefields. Among the changes heretofore made by this board, which have been generally adopted, are: Bering sea for Behring Sea, Haiti for Hayti, Chile for Chili; and the dropping of the h in the names of places ending in burgh, as Pittsburgh for Pittsburg. These changes are not, of course, obligatory on the public, as there is no law defining a set standard of English spelling, but nevertheless the spelling referred to will, without doubt, soon be generally accepted, having been officially adopted.

A Wonderful Bridge.

On the Autofagasta railway in the upper Andes, South America, there is a bridge over the Melo Rapids, 10,000 feet above the level of the Pacific ocean. From the surface of the stream to the level of the rails on the bridge is 636 feet. The length of the principal span is eighty feet, and the distance between the abutments on either shore (including the total length of the bridge) is 802 feet. The largest supporting column is 314 feet long. The gauge of this road is two feet six inches. Trains cross the bridge at a speed of thirty miles an hour.

Japanese Toys.

Japan is bringing her spirit of triumph even into the manufacturing of her toys. The new toys represent Chinese defeat as well as Japanese victory. Paper weights are made representing a Chinaman in a position of deep subjection pleading for mercy. There is a mechanical toy which shows Japanese and Chinese warships closing in battle. Upon touching a spring the Chinese ship is pierced, down comes the flag and amid the rushing of metallic waves the conquered ship sinks out of sight.

The British empire in 1783 did not contain 50,000,000 inhabitants; now it has 350,000,000 and is still growing.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Supplement to The
Atlanta Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1895.

© THAT'S THE MAN.

How a Patriot Boy Foiled a British Spy.

BY T. C. HARBAUGH.

One bright and breezy morning in the early autumn of 1778 a boy of sixteen, dressed in the prevailing costume of the day, stopped in front of an oak which stood where two roads met.

Behind him, a short distance away, lay the encampment of the American army, which after the disastrous battle of Monmouth, had retreated to the village of White Plains where it prepared for a long rest.

The haughty and confident enemy lay in Philadelphia ready to pounce upon the patriots at the first opportunity, and Washington was compelled to resort to the utmost vigilance to defeat their plans.

But on this particular morning it was not the beauty of the landscape which struck the boy at the tree, it was something more to his taste, for upon the bark of the oak which had borne more than one poster in its times had been tacked a paper which thrilled him as he read.

It was a bit of dingy paper, poorly printed, and the boy, Martin Bland, read as follows:

"ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD! Headquarters American Army, White Plains, Sept. 20, 1778.

"The above reward will be paid in good lawful currency for the arrest and conviction of any person caught within these lines while following the avocation of a spy. By order of

"GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander in Chief."

Martin Bland silently read the order twice.

A Queer Customer.

"There's a chance for you," said a voice behind him.

The boy turned abruptly and came face to face with a little old man carrying a small pack.

He had seen him before. Indeed, this same little man had repaired their clock but a week before, and he had learned that his name was Aaron Cain.

"Ho! it's you, is it?" exclaimed Martin, turning to the orders again. "I've just run across General Washington's proclamation. It's too bad that the army has to be annoyed by these British spies. If one of them is captured I don't think he will be permitted to continue his calling."

The old clock tinker smiled.

"But, you know, Master Bland, that they never hang a man till they've caught him," he said. "But I must be going on. The officers may have some work for me to do, and, then, I haven't had any breakfast. I'll see Jonas Joyce, my old friend,

soldiers, and it was not until sundown that he started for home, a small house situated about a mile from White Plains.

He was near the old oak when he perceived a human figure there, and dropping instantly to the ground he crept forward until he could see it plainly in the light of the full moon which had just crept above the horizon's rim.

What was Martin's surprise when he saw that the man near the tree was Aaron Cain, the old clock cleaner!

He did not have his pack now; on the

looking secretly in saw Aaron and his host sitting at a table complacently talking.

By and by the tinker was shown into an adjoining room where he was to sleep for the night, and then the boy withdrew, slipping from the old-fashioned porch and disappearing like a shadow.

A Night's Reflection.

The more he thought of what he had witnessed the finer became his convictions that Aaron Cain was not all he represented himself.

He was leading a double life; he had come to the American camp for the purpose of collecting information which would be of service to the British—in short, he believed that Aaron Cain was a spy in the pay of King George.

Martin Bland was afraid to go home lest he might lose the man whom he had watched, and so he knocked at a door opposite Jonas Joyce's house.

In a little while the portal was opened and a man with a tall dip in his hand made his appearance.

"What, Martin, is it you, and at this

quarters look at the tinker while he held his watch in his hand.

In an instant Aaron Cain quickened his steps and halted before the great man as he doffed his hat and executed a profound bow.

"I think I have work for you," said Washington. "At any rate you shall look at my watch if you have time. So please to step inside and my secretary will make room for you at the table."

Aaron unsling his pack as he crossed the threshold of the little house, leaving the door open and giving Martin a glimpse inside.

The boy's heart seemed to rise in his throat and his indignation became intense when he thought that no less a person than General Washington might be entertaining a British spy.

On several occasions the New Jersey boy had met the commander in chief, and once Washington had passed the night at his home.

"He can't any more than order me away," thought Martin, as he went forward, and the next minute he was at the door of Washington's headquarters.

EARNING HIS REWARD.

He was seen at once by the general, who stood at the table looking at Aaron Cain busily engaged in taking the watch apart.

"Good morning, Master Bland," smiled the benign Washington, at once recognizing the boy. "I trust you left your good mother well at home?"

Martin hastily answered that all were well at home and then he said:

"I've been reading the proclamation on the old oak tree at the forks of the road—the one offering the reward for the spy."

"Yes, we're compelled to proceed to harsh measures against these fellows," answered the general. "There seems to be one who annoys us more than any other, and if you could only find him out, Master Martin—"

"I have found him, I think," was the startling interruption as the American boy stepped forward. "General Washington, I believe I can show you the man you are so anxious to catch. He is in this house now. That's the man!"

Martin Bland was pointing a quivering finger at Aaron Cain, who had looked up from his work and from whose hand, as he spoke, dropped a piece of Washington's watch.

A startling silence filled the little room into which came the soft autumnal sunshine.

"That's the man, I say!" repeated Martin. "I saw him last night conceal a paper in the heel of his left shoe. Honest people don't wear hollow heels nowadays."

The old tinker, unable to speak, and with the whitest of faces, had risen from the table and stood before Washington like a man in a daze.

The young secretary sprang forward and seized his arm; Aaron Cain was forced back into his chair, and the next moment with a cry he fainted.

When he revived the evidences of his guilt confronted him, for on the table stood the hollow heel of his shoe and near it lay the papers he had placed there.

These were covered with important information concerning the numbers of Washington's soldiers, the plans of the camp and a drawing of its weak places.

What was more needed?

It was when Aaron Cain, the spy, was led away under guard that General Washington turned upon Martin Bland and seized his hand.

"The country owes you more than the \$100 boy," he exclaimed. "It owes you a debt of gratitude, and in the name of freedom George Washington thanks you for your services."

It was the proudest day in Martin's life, he felt that he had saved the American army; but, best of all, he had been thanked for his services by General Washington himself.

It was a genuine surprise to Martha Bland when her son came home and poured into her lap the hundred dollars in "good and lawful" currency, and with them the proclamation which had offered the reward for the apprehension of the spy.

The following year Martin entered the army himself and from then till the close of the war he carried a musket for freedom; but from the date of his exploit at White Plains to the close of his life he was known as the hero of '78.

I need not tell the reader what became of Aaron Cain; but certain it is that those whose spy he was looked and waited in vain for his report.

A Sword Fish.

A recent issue of The Portland, Ore., Press contains the following account of an exciting sword fish hunt:

"The schooner Abden Keene, Captain Doughty, arrived Wednesday from a sword-fishing cruise, bringing a good quantity of fish. From the crew was learned a very interesting story of an exciting adventure with a giant swordfish, by which Samuel Gregory nearly lost his life.

"The Keene had been out three days and was off the south shore lightship, Nan-tucket, when a large swordfish was speared. As is the custom, Sam Gregory was sent off in a dory to secure the prize. He got along very well in his efforts for a time, when suddenly the fish became wild and made the water white with foam as he thrust madly at the boat. Several thrusts were made, and at last, with a terrific blow, the giant fish stabbed the boat full and fair on her quarter.

"It was a terrific blow and Gregory was thrown several feet into the air and overboard, the sword just missing his leg as it pierced the boat. Gregory cannot swim, and thought his last days had come. The fish gave a powerful lunge and broke his sword short off and left fourteen inches of it sticking in the boat's bottom. Luckily the movements of the fish pushed the boat toward Gregory, who was struggling in the water, and he managed to scramble in again.

"It would seem as if he had seen enough of the swordfish for one day, but his fisherman instinct was strong and in an hour's time he had his marine assassin safely landed. It was a narrow escape for Gregory. He carries a big scar on his side from a wound received from a swordfish some years ago."



THAT'S THE MAN.

contrary he was in "light marching order."

While the boy watched him he leaned against the oak, and, after a glance at the offer of reward, raised one foot and began to unscrew the heel of his somewhat clumsy shoe.

This was a startling revelation to the American boy who had never seen anything like it, and he leaned forward till not a movement of the tinker escaped him.

Aaron proceeded to remove the heel which appeared to be hollow and Martin saw him take from his bosom a piece of paper which he folded and placed in a cavity in the heel.

After this the old man replaced the heel, stamped the foot to make everything solid, and then turned a triumphant face toward the American camp.

"That looks suspicious, Aaron Cain," remarked the boy to himself. "Seems to me you're in some dark business, for why should you wear a hollow heel if not thus engaged? What, going back to the camp, eh? So am I."

The watch fixer had turned toward the cantonment, and the next moment came briskly down the road, passing quite near the watchful boy who just had time to drop out of sight behind some shrubbery.

"I'll go back and see what all this means," said Martin. "Honest people don't wear shoes like yours, Aaron."

Already the Americans had thrown out their guards for the night, and Aaron Cain who was still in sight came across one of these in the road.

He was halted but gave the counter sign and passed within the patriot lines.

Martin did not possess the countersign, therefore he had to resort to a little strategy in order to follow Aaron, and darting aside he managed to enter the camp while the sentry's back was turned.

He soon came up behind the tinker and followed him to a small house which he knew was inhabited by Jonas Joyce and his little family.

As the door closed upon the man's figure Martin did not know what to do.

He did not want to make a mistake for it was a terrible thing on his mind to falsely accuse any one, especially an old person like Aaron, who was regarded as being harmless and a poor old tinker who made a scanty living roaming over the country cleaning timepieces and the like.

"But there's the hollow heel," thought the boy in the moment of his perplexity. "What did Aaron Cain place there at the old tree? He went out of camp for that purpose, for even in White Plains there are suspicious eyes, and many people are anxious to get General Washington's reward for the spy."

After deliberating awhile Martin made his way to Jonas Joyce's house and by

time of night?" exclaimed the man in the hallway.

"Yes, Uncle Davy. I would like to remain until morning, and what is more, I would like to sleep in the front room upstairs, the one over the front porch."

Martin's uncle smiled at this request, and inviting him in, told him that he should have the upper front room which was the best guest chamber in the house.

As he went up the broad steps Martin thought of his mission and wondered if it would be best to acquaint his uncle with what he had seen, but, on second thought, he concluded to wait until morning.

He was in haste to bid the family good night, and in a short time he stood in the chamber which looked out upon the porch and from whose window a good view of Jonas Joyce's house was to be obtained.

But it was to begin a long vigil that Martin Bland, the patriot boy, had asked for that room, and seating himself at the window he undertook to watch the opposite house all night.

And a long night, indeed, it was.

Now and then toward morning he dozed a little, but he would rouse himself as if the importance of his watch demanded entire sleeplessness, and at last he caught sight of streaks of light in the east.

So far as he knew no one had left the other house during the long night, and his belief was confirmed when he saw Aaron Cain's face at one of the windows.

The man was still within the American lines.

Martin descended at the first call to breakfast, but he seemed preoccupied all the time, and his aunt rallied him in vain; he would disclose nothing.

Aaron's Audacity.

It was 8 o'clock when he saw Aaron, the tinker, emerge from Jonas Joyce's house, this time with his pack of tools on his back.

The old man turned toward the huts of the American army and Martin followed but at a respectful distance.

The tinker had resumed his avocation of watch and clock mender and passed from hut to hut in search of employment.

Now and then he was called in to look at a timepiece and came out with a few pennies for his trouble.

All at once Martin saw him direct his steps toward the house which sheltered the commander in chief.

There was an elasticity in Aaron's step which he did not have the previous night, and Martin heard him whistling the bar of a popular song which inveighed against the British.

"This way, friend Aaron," suddenly said some one, and Martin saw the well-known figure of Washington in front of his head-



THE PAPER THRILLED HIM.

and he will give me a morning snack."

With this Aaron shifted his pack and walked away, leaving the boy to follow or remain at the tree.

Martin Bland after a few moments did the former and entered the American camp which had all the appearance of a town for there were regularly laid out streets which were lined with well-to-do huts capable of sheltering their occupants.

Aaron Cain had been a privileged character in the encampment for some time, for he was useful in many ways and the officers gave him their watches to clean and regulate.

He usually stopped with one Jonas Joyce, a prominent man at White Plains, but a person not regarded as in much sympathy with the Americans. This was not strange, however, for that part of the country contained a number of Tories who were compelled to remain quiet when the patriots held the upper hand.

The Discovery.

All that day Martin Bland stayed in the American camp visiting the different regiments and watching the evolutions of the

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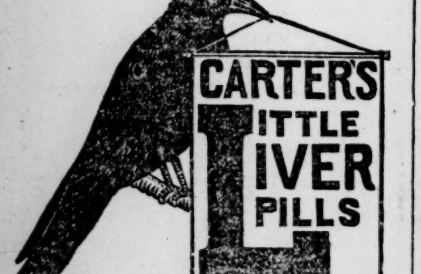
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NOT TO BE BLUFFED

Venezuela's Ministry Says His Country
Will Fight, If Necessary.

SHE COULD WORRY ENGLAND.

It Would Be Hard for Great Britain
to Send Over Enough Soldiers
to Conquer the Country.

From The Chicago Herald.

Washington, October 24.—"The British
may carry matters so far as to take pos-
session of our report, a Guayana," said
Minister Andrade, of Venezuela, today,
"but if they attempt to invade the country
they will get a warm reception. Probably
they will attempt nothing further. They
will be content with occupation of our
port, seizure of the custom-house and col-
lection of an arbitrary sum in satis-
faction of their wounded feelings. Vene-
zuela has no navy worth speaking of. We
have four naval steamers, but they are
not armored, and of course could offer
no resistance to even one British cruiser,
let alone a fleet. La Guayana and our
other chief seaports are fortified with
modern guns, but probably are not strong
enough to offer more than formal resis-
tance to the British. The English would
have no trouble in carrying out their
plans unless the United States naval power
were to come to our rescue. It is be-
lieved in my country the United States
will do this. The Venezuelans are over-
joyed to learn that at last the great Amer-
ican republic has raised the Monroe doc-
trine as an issue. We have in the past
been grateful for your good offices, but
this friendly interest appears to avail us
nothing."

"My people believe the United States
will not permit Great Britain to over-
power us," continued the minister. "Lord
Salisbury appears to hold the English
quarrel is wholly with us and that your
government has nothing whatever to do
with it. The belief in Venezuela is that
Lord Salisbury has discovered his mis-
take. Inasmuch as the demands which
Great Britain is now reported making
in Venezuela grew out of our defense
of territory which the United States
claims is ours, and that Great Britain,
we cannot see how your government can
permit England to overpower us with her
ships in enforcement of these demands.
The people of Venezuela are greatly in-
creased in confidence in your government
and people. The two heroes whom we
worship are Bolivar and Washington. A
handsome statue of the latter has been
erected in Caracas, and the principal
square of our capital is named for him."

"If the British should attempt invasion
of Venezuela our Americans will see how
we can fight. We are warlike people.
The British cannot transport enough
troops to Venezuela to conquer us, and
therefore are not likely to attempt such
a task. In times of peace we maintain
an army of from 5,000 to 8,000 men. They
are well disciplined and well armed. Pre-
sident Crespo is a warrior, and the army
is his pride. Three years ago he bought
40,000 muskets, and in case of an emer-
gency we could quickly throw from 50,000
to 100,000 troops into the field. We have
some very good artillery and cavalry,
and our troops love to fight."

"Venezuela is in an admirable financial
condition, continued the minister, "in fact
our finances are in better shape than those
of other American countries. Our
total debt, foreign and domestic, is about
\$13,000,000. Our yearly income is \$10,000,000.
We are fast reducing the debt. Since
1870 Venezuela has promptly met every
financial obligation and her credit is good.
At the same time we have expended a
great deal of money in public works,
\$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 every year. Consider-
ing the nature of the country the roads
are good, and our railway system is being
rapidly extended. Ten years ago we had
no railroads, but now we have about
800 miles of lines and others are being
rapidly constructed. From Caracas to
Cumanagagua, the principal seaport,
the distance is only seven miles, but
the railway connecting the two points
is twenty-four miles long. An American
company is cutting through a mountain
which will give a direct route ten miles
long for a cable road, this method of
propulsion being necessary because Car-
acas is 3,000 feet higher than La Guayana.
The disputed territory consists of some-
thing like 80,000 square miles," added
Minister Andrade, "or a region about as large
as the state of Minnesota. It is now
principally mountain and wilderness,
though it embraces a great deal of up-
lands valuable for coffee plantations. The
forests are very fine. Discoveries of gold
are important and the quantity of the
precious metal taken out chiefly by placer
mining is yearly increasing. The value of
these gold mines has been impelling cause
of British aggression, for many years past.
A few thousand Indians and negroes lead
a sort of nomadic life in the region. I
see a London newspaper advances the doc-
trine that because the British have held
a part of this territory some years they
have settled and improved it their title
is perfected. While we do not concede
any amount of settlement and improve-
ment could perfect their title in prop-
erty which never belonged to them, as a matter
of fact they have made no important set-
tlements. They have two or three hundred
people at Parima and one or two other
small trading posts. They have made no
agricultural settlements, they have not re-
claimed the wilderness. If it were not
for the wood cutting and the gold mines,
about all the gold, there would be no
English in all that territory."

"The valuable gold deposits are within
the original Schomburgk line," the min-
ister explained, "and perhaps the one
reason why Great Britain adheres so
valiantly to her claim of territorial sov-
ereignty up to this line and refuses to
talk of arbitration within it. This line,
you of course know, was run arbitrarily,
capriciously, without much regard to the
topography of the country or anything
else, excepting only a desire to embrace
gold fields and a lot of country law-
yery. If there is any valid defense for
the Schomburgk line there would be just
as good defense for a line thrown out
by means of the imagination and sur-
veyor's chain 40 miles to the west, or
right through the heart of Venezuela."

"Did not the British once modify the
Schomburgk line?" I asked Minister An-
drade. "They have really modified it
twice," he replied, "once by Lord Gran-
ville, who receded from it a considerable
distance, thus admitting the line had origi-
nally been run fancifully. Again it was
modified, but only by extension of it to
embrace a great deal more territory, and
when we protest against that, they moved
their line still farther toward the
center of Venezuela. Now they urgently
ask us to give up all claim to territory
behind the Schomburgk line and say if
we yield they will arbitrate all the dis-
pute that line. It is a monstrous proposition
and Venezuela will never yield to it."

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St. S. "Old Dominion" every Wednesday.
St. S. "Old Dominion" leave Richmond,
Va., Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at
6 p. m. First-class tickets include meals
and stateroom accommodations.
Tickets on sale by all connecting lines
ticket agents in the south.

OLD DOMINION S. S. CO.,
Pier 26, North River, New York.
W. L. Guillaudou, Vice President and
Traffic Manager.
oct 12 sun wed 1m

Announcements.

I respectfully announce myself a candi-
date for alderman, north side, city of
Atlanta, subject to the action of the city
executive committee.
W. R. DIMMOCK.

I hereby announce myself a candidate
for alderman from the north side, city of
Atlanta, subject to the action of the city
executive committee.
C. J. VAUGHAN.

For Councilman.

The friends of H. C. Sawtell have prevail-
ed upon him to allow his name to be used
as a candidate for councilman of the
second ward.
S. C. KAY.

I hereby announce myself as a candi-
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city executive committee.
L. P. THOMAS, SR.

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R. P. DODGE.

The friends of T. D. Meador announce
him as a candidate for council from the
sixth ward.

EXPOSITION TRAINS.
FAST AND FREQUENT.
VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
FARE 10 CENTS—ADULTS.
5 CENTS CHILDREN BETWEEN
5 AND 15 YEARS.
TRAIN LEAVES OPPOSITE EAST
END UNION DEPOT EVERY FEW
MINUTES FOR EXPOSITION
GROUNDS DIRECT. TIME 7
MINUTES. SEATS FOR ALL.
oct 10-1m

Refuse Substitutes.
Send 2-cent stamp for sample of Toilet
Powder, Pamphlet and Recamier offer. Mail
orders promptly filled.

Harriet Hubbard Ayer
131 West 31st St., NEW YORK CITY.

We send the marvelous French
Remedy CALTHOS free, and a
use about the neck, face, arms and
feet. CATHOS is a French word
and means "to cure." It is a
Sole American Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"THE VELVET"

Western and Atlantic Announces the Re-
sumption of the "Velvet" Train
Atlanta to Cincinnati.

Solid Train Service Atlanta to Louis-
ville and Cincinnati—Close Con-
nections in Union Depots at Louisville
and Cincinnati.

Everybody from Atlanta who went to the
world's fair remembers with pleasure the
Velvet Vestibule train of the Western and
Atlantic railroad. It was the "Velvet"
thule of railroad travel and it caught the
business between Atlanta and Chicago dur-
ing the world's fair.

Mr. Charles E. Harman, general passen-
ger agent of the Western and Atlantic rail-
road, was smiling yesterday when he told
us about the new velvet train which will
connect Atlanta and the Nashville and
Louisville and Cincinnati railroads, and
the most elegant Pullman drawing room
sleeping cars between Atlanta and Louisville
and Cincinnati, and Chicago, Toledo, Detroit,
Cleveland and the northwest. The new train
will leave Atlanta at 8 p. m. and arrive
at Nashville at 11 a. m., arrive Louisville 7
a. m. and arrive Cincinnati at 12 noon. This
new train service added to the other two
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Jamestown and Yorktown.

Three thousand tons, 3,200 horse power.
Built of steel and as handsome as private
yachts in finish, equipment and accommo-
dations, leave from company's wharf, Nor-
folk, during summer months at 7:30 p. m.,
Monday, Thursday and Saturday.
St. S. "Guantanamo" for "City of Colum-
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